The New-York Times.

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THANKSGIVING.

Observance of the Day in This City and Elsewhere.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS.

Public and Private Benevolence Abounding.

Target Excursions and Fantastical Processions.

MIRTH AND GOOD HUMOR EVERYWHERE.

Of the many good customs handed down to us by our pious Puritan forefathers, there is, perhaps, none that has met with such general acceptance as that of the annual Thanksgiving which they first originated. Indeed, now its observance may be fairly said to be universal, and not all the differences of creed, race, and social customs that on other points so widely divide our cosmopolitan people, seem to offer the slightest bar to their hearty co-operation in and enjoyment of this pious festival. Here they intuitively perceive that they can all bow before a common altar and offer to their common Father praise and thanksgiving for the abundance of the good things with which during the year He has blessed them. The day was never better or more generally observed here, and though the weather was rather chilly and uncomfortable, and in the morning threatening clouds flitted across the sky, out-door pleasure-seekers were in no way deterred from enjoying themselves, and all our leading thoroughfares were crowded with gay promenaders. In the down-town portion of the City business was entirely suspended, and, except cigar stores and places where refreshments were sold, very few business houses of any kind were open. Everywhere a Sabbath-like stillness, so far as business traffic was concerned, prevailed, which was not even broken by the noisy newsboys. There being no evening papers issued, their occupation was gone, and they were allowed to devote themselves to turkey and such other good things as kind friends provided. Along the docks the ships lay lazily at their moorings, while very rarely one of their crews was to be seen about. Most of the vessels had their best flags flying, and presented a gay appearance. Target excursions were to be seen during the day in every direction, many of them composed of juveniles rigged out in all sorts of uniforms except a uniform suit. But in this motley arrangement of their military outfit, they were entirely eclipsed by processions of "fantasticals," whose ludicrous costumes were a source of general merriment.

The most pleasant feature of the celebration, however, was the lavish public and private charity that made so many of the poor and suffering, for a brief time, at least, forget their troubles, and partake of the good things set before them. At all the public hospitals, asylums and prisons, the inmates were made to feel the humanizing influences that the day called forth, and to many of them it will no doubt be a green spot in their future recollections. In short, it is safe to say that there were few within the limits of the City, save those suffering from severe illness, that did not yesterday in some way share in the general enjoyment of the day.

In the thousands of our happy and wealthy homes it was, however, that the real spirit of the occasion was most keenly realized, and the wisdom of its observance most apparent. Here around the social home-board, family reunions were a feature; old friends renewed acquaintance; interesting reminiscences of other days were called up and discussed, and even though a vacant seat at the table indicated that a member of the household had been called away, and threw a shade of sorrow over the gathering, fervent thanks were offered up that so many others were spared to participate.

The inmates of the public institutions were provided for with a liberality that has never been exceeded in former years.

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

At Randall's Island, at 9 o'clock in the morning, Rev. Father CHAMBOR celebrated a solemn mass for the benefit of the Catholic children, and Rev. Mr. WILLETT held divine service for the Protestant children. In both these instances, there was excellent sacred music from the sweet young voices, well trained in their respective liturgies. At 10 o'clock, there was a dress parade and battalion drill of the "Randall's Island Light Guard," 200 strong. There were six companies, under command of Drill-master Schilling, Col. Lambert, Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, and Capts. Stevens, Homan, Brown, Sullivan and Comstock. The drum corps was in splendid condition, and numbered sixteen fine brass drums. The marching and evolutions were skillfully performed. Every boy and girl on the island had been equipped with bran new flannel and other undergarments and outer suits; even the babies were included, and everybody and everything presented the most cheerful and comfortable appearance. The buildings wore their usual air of cleanliness, and even the grounds exhibited the nicest taste and care. The Nursery Department, under the charge of Warden WM. H. STEVENS, comprises 422 children of various small sizes. These in their neat, white aprons and cleanly dress were full of joyousness. The Nursery Hospital under charge of Mr. JOHN M. COMAN, contains 222 children and 30 adults. There are 80 idiots of various ages and all degrees. In the House of Detention are 60 females and 40 males employed as help. At noon all of these sat down to their Thanksgiving feast. Their bill of fare was fricasseed chicken, bread and butter, crackers, milk, vegetables, cakes, apples and candies. Nearly half a ton of poultry, four barrels of potatoes, small mountains of bread, and other "fixings," were used on this occasion. Glistening eyes, brightened faces and gleeful voices made happy digestion.

At the House of Refuge, religious services were also held in the morning, and Mr. ISRAEL C. JONES, the Superintendent, provided a dinner consisting of poultry, meats, vegetables, pie and fruit. Nine hundred mouths soon made the provisions vanish, and the glad feelings of this great company of boys and girls seemed to cause them to forget the barred doors, locked gates and high walls that surrounded them. The clatter of knives and forks at the table sounded like the echoes of some great piece of machinery in rapid motion.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The convicts at Blackwell's Island had their share in the day's glee, receiving a more liberal allowance and a better bill of fare than on ordinary days, with more than usual liberty. In the penal institutions there is not as fine a feast given as elsewhere, but the table was loaded with palatable food, which was eagerly devoured by the 800 "boarders." In the Workhouse 500 men and women partook of a similar repast. In the Charity Hospital 800 unfortunates, variously afflicted, enjoyed such dainties as their condition allowed. The 1,400 feeble, wretched and infirm specimens of humanity fed upon the best of the day's bounties, and none enjoyed the occasion more than they. In the Lunatic Asylum, the 1,300 inmates were similarly made happy. Altogether there must have been tons of poultry and other meats, and any quantity of vegetables and plain fruit, consumed.

HART'S AND WARD'S ISLANDS.

At Hart's and Ward's Islands the same generous bestowal of good things was made. The Industrial Schools on Hart's Island, numbering some 200 children, and the same number of babes in the Charity Hospital, satiated eager appetites to their hearts' content. Their principal dishes were chicken soup and fricasse. On Ward's Island, 900 inmates of the Soldiers' Retreat and 100 inebriates in the Asylum were made very happy with an ample supply of the very best food and dainties.

THE TOMBS.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction did not provide any addition to the regular fare of the prisoners under their care, so the 300 inmates of the prison were fain to be content with beef soup, good soft bread and plain boiled beef for their Thanksgiving dinner. No visitors were permitted to enter the Tombs, as the prisoners were given more liberty on the corridors; Warden STACOM even prevented our reporter from entering, and failed to extend the usual courtesies, not having been tickled with the straw of flattery in the TIMES. The Warden is very anxious that his importance should not be underrated, and were the subordinates in the prison to follow his example, the Tombs would soon be as secret an institution as was the Spanish Inquisition. A glance over the list of prisoners in the Tombs reveals the fact that there are fifteen persons incarcerated on the charge of homicide, as follows: HENRY VASQUEZ, committed Nov. 6, 1869, for the murder of JOSEPHINE WEISS, and has had no trial yet; MICHAEL KEARNEY, committed June 6, 1869, for killing RICHARD GERDES, and no trial; GEORGE NELSON, committed July 6, for the murder of his wife MARY; FLORENCE SULLIVAN, June 27, for the murder of JOHN O'BRIEN; THOS. MCCARTY, Sept. 16, who killed DAVID BIESCHER; VALENTINE RICKAU, Sept. 10, who caused the death of CHRISTOPHER RECKELS; JERRY DUNN, Nov. 14, for the shooting of JAMES LOGAN a year ago; PHILIP COONEY, who was acquitted by a Coroner's jury of the murder of DAVID O'DAY, is now in the Tombs since June 1 without trial, why, is not known. This case is a peculiarly hard one, as the prisoner is generally believed to be the victim of political persecution, and has a family nearly destitute by his long confinement. MARGARET DUNN, who killed WM. DAVIS with a hatchet, in Bridge-street, is also in the Tombs, looking for trial, as are also ADAM LANGFRIED, who killed JAMES FINGLETON, in self-defense, LEWIS FRANK and MARTIN BOGARDUS, alias Chas. Edson, for stabbing FERDINAND SCHWARTZ; PATRICK GRIFFIN, for the murder of GEO. J. JOHNSON, and MORRIS KAHAR, for killing CONRAD OESTRICHER during a quarrel. All of these persons are under indictment by the Grand Jury for homicide in the first degree, and yet none of them have been accorded a trial. DR. MICHAEL A. A. WOLF, under indictment for causing the death of two women through malpractice, is also an inmate, and near his cell lies that of DR. THOMAS LOOKUP EVANS, the Chatham-street murderer of women. If the Warden had admitted our reporter we could have told how these and others spent the long day, but as we were shut out we must leave our readers to imagine.

THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Entering the chapel of this institution, upon the interior of which a rich and mellow light was shed through the stained-glass windows, a large audience of gentlemen and ladies filled all the available space, those near the doors standing upon chairs and benches to obtain a good view of the exercises. Upon a row of benches rising ladder-like at the back of the chapel sat 166 boys and 150 girls, neatly clad in red, white and black suits, round faced, healthy and happy. The were the proteges of the institution, and ranged in age from five to twelve years. As they sat there with stray sunbeams, colored by the stained-glass, glinting athwart them, they looked for all the world like a background of cherubs to one of RAPHAEL's paintings. The exercises were similar in character to those of the Five Points Mission House. My "Pottie," (pocket,) a recitation by a six-year old elicited much applause, and was repeated by special request. An imitation of a thunder-storm was a pleasing feature, and the singing was uniformly good. Addresses were delivered by Rev. G. J. BINGEN and the Superintendent of the "House," Mr. W. F. BERNARD. The children were feasted in the rooms above the chapel, and were all as gleeful as crickets, not excepting the eleven infants in the nursery, who crowed and chuckled as though they understood what all the stir was about.

The usual Thanksgiving feast for the outside poor was spread in the rooms annually set apart for that purpose, and was attended by the lame, the halt and the blind. So much rags and poverty are seldom congregated together in one place. The policemen in attendance had an abundance of work to keep the eager crowd in check, among whom the most boisterous were the unwashed urchins whose appetites were set upon turkey. Four tables holding over fifty were loaded and reloaded with "good things" ten times during the day; 1,000 pounds of turkey and chicken, 100 pounds of pork, 400 mince pies, and an abundance of cellery, fruit, cakes, &c., with hot coffee, were laid before the guests of the day, who by this one good meal are annually afforded a brief respite from misery. "God bless these people for their good hearts in giving me this dinner," said an old woman as she retired from the feast.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

The managers and Superintendent of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, yesterday, gave the usual Thanksgiving dinner to their little charges. Half-past 12 o'clock was the hour appointed for opening the doors, but as early as 9 o'clock, a large crowd of visitors and children had collected in front of the building. Some had come, of course, merely to gratify their curiosity; but the much larger portion of the visitors were the friends and patrons of the institution, and came to testify by their presence the interest they felt in it, and many of them to aid it by liberal Thanksgiving donations. The dining-room is in the basement, and promptly at the appointed hour the children were admitted to the table, which groaned with turkeys, pie, cake and all the other substantials and luxuries associated with a Thanksgiving dinner-table. To all of these 600 happy little ones did ample justice, all of whom are now being educated and taken care of by the Mission. They represent 370 families, 150 of which are fatherless. After the dinner was over interesting religious services were held in the Mission Chapel, at which appropriate addresses were delivered by Mr. MINGEN, City Missionary and others. In addition to the dinner given to children, Mr. A. S. HATCH, President of the Board of Trustees, treated his bible-class of young ladies, numbering fifty, to a fine luncheon. Among the distinguished gentlemen present, were Dr. PERRY, a friend and patron of the institution, Mr. GORE, editor of the London, (England,) *Christian*, and Hon. THURLOW WEED, all of whom expressed themselves highly pleased with the day's exercises. This evening, at 6 o'clock, 200 of the mothers of the children of the Mission will be given a Thanksgiving dinner, after which there will be appropriate exercises in the chapel.

THE LADIES' FIVE POINTS MISSION.

That usually cheerless and uninviting quarter of the City known as the Five Points was yesterday touched by the magic wand of charity, and a transient ray of happiness penetrated the dark and dismal abodes and gladdened the hearts of its inmates. A bounteous repast was spread before the inmates of two benevolent institutions in that locality, and a general invitation was given to the poor and hungry to come and be feasted. In the Chapel of the Ladies' Five Points Mission House, on the site of the Old Brewery, exercises of a most interesting character were held during the day. The children of the different schools, (day and Sabbath,) after the opening anthem and prayer, entertained the large assemblage of well-dressed people—who crowded the chapel and thronged the halls and corridors—with exercises in calisthenics, geography, mental arithmetic and youthful oratory, and raised their sweet and childish voices in song, glee and anthem, sounding with the melody of innocence. Addresses were also delivered by Bishop JANES, Rev. Dr. PERSHING, of Pittsburg; Rev. N. MESSITER, and Rev. J. PARKER, who were introduced by the Superintendent of the Mission House, Mr. J. N. SCHAFER.

Six or seven hundred children, at 4 P. M., were ranged standing around the white-clothed and neatly-garnished tables, upon which was laid a bountiful repast of turkey, hams, chickens, pies, cakes, and all the innumerable niceties that go to make up a Thanksgiving feast. Over 600 voices united in singing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow," and the battle began. The first division of little ones retired defeated, but were succeeded by another, and finally by an army of irregulars from the neighborhood, and before nightfall a signal triumph was achieved over turkey.

Eight gentlemen were kept busy during the afternoon carving fowl and meat. Nineteen hotels, West Washington and Washington Markets, and private contributions, furnished material for the feast. Mrs. JOHN A. KENNEDY and the other lady directresses were kept busy, and the voluntary donations by visitors made a goodly sum.

THE DOVER-STREET MISSION.

Cheerfulness and joy filled the hearts of many at the large gathering at 10½ A. M., in the rooms of the Dover-street Mission, corner of Water and Dover streets. All, especially the little ones, manifested intense delight. The gathering was largely composed of the poor and neglected, whose dwellings surround the Mission. The time, from 10½ to 12 o'clock, was occupied by singing, (Miss MARY BRIDE, a blind lady, presided at the organ,) interspersed with addresses from the managers, Capt. E. RICHARDSON, and Revs. E. D. MURPHY, W. H. BOOLE and JONES, and other gentlemen, Mr. WALLACE P. GROOM (Superintendent of the Sunday-school) conducting the exercises. Soon after 12 o'clock the whole assemblage, numbering about 280 persons, was sumptuously entertained with an excellent dinner, consisting of turkey, duck, pies, preserves, cakes, coffee, &c., the serving of which reflected great credit upon those who had the management of it. The tables were arranged in three rows, with white dinner services, electro-plated forks, spoons, &c. No trouble or expense had been spared to make the occasion one of real enjoyment. The parents of the little ones, and many homeless poor, were regaled after the children, some taking away supplies with them for others whom sickness had prevented from being present.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Without going into a specific description of all that was done at all the institutions that came under the care of this benevolent institution, it will suffice to state that at all the homes a bountiful supply of everything that was good and substantial was spread out, as was testified to in the case of a little boy, who, having eaten until he really looked distressed, turned to a comrade, and said, "I say, Bill, that last piece of pie knocked me over; I can't eat anything more for a week." To Messrs. J. and E. C. HAWLEY and to Major PHIL. SCHUYLER the boys of the Eleventh and Thirteenth Wards are indebted for much of the pleasure they experienced. The exercises were—well, the programme of one of the speakers was literally carried out. He said, "The speaking and singing will be brief, in order to allow the boys the opportunity of prolonging the more important exercise of the day—that is, eating." At 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, seventy-five boys sat down and stood up to a dinner at No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, the sight of which would have created a panic in the poultry-yard. At 7½ o'clock last evening, 300 newsboys were feasted at No. 49 Park-place, with a dinner provided by separate contributions sent in by different parties. At No. 125 Bleecker-street, fifty little girls had their little orphaned hearts gladdened by "such a stuffin'." At the "Phelps Home," No. 327 Rivington-street, 128 boys were made to remember the annual recurrence of Thanksgiving, and at No. 709 East Eleventh-street 100 pairs more of youthful grinders were engaged in the pleasant labor of turning turkey into flesh. About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. MACY, the Assistant Secretary of the Society, closed the principal office, at No. 19 East Fourth-street, and left for the scene of festivity; not before he had intimated, however, that the past year they had been unprecedentedly successful with them in their efforts.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

At this institution, in Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, a constant stream of visitors poured in all day yesterday, and did not cease until after 9 o'clock last night. As a very great many of them went laden with a donation of some sort, the receipts in kind were very considerable, but it was impossible for the ladies having charge to approximate their value. Preparations had been made to dine 1,500 persons, but many more were present. Eleven industrial schools, connected with the Home, will have their receptions and donations between this and Tuesday. The usual exercises with the children were gone through with briefly, feasting and not fasting being the rule.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.

The refuges for fallen women who desire reclamation, located at No. 35 Amity-street; the House of Reception, at No. 30 Fourth-street; a Home in Thirteenth-street, near Seventh-avenue; the Magdalen Asylum, East Eighty-eighth-street, and the House of Mercy, West Eighty-sixth-street and North River, in all, containing about 160 inmates, were in the full enjoyment of Thanksgiving Day yesterday. Their entertainments were not of a public nature, but were none the less enjoyable for that. About 1 o'clock sumptuous repasts were served up, and in the evening each family resolved itself into a social party, and thus the day passed. Although these institutions are under the fostering care of the Episcopal and Presbyterian denominations, their doors are open to all.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

The only extraordinary service at the House of the Good Shepherd, yesterday, was an extraordinary feeding during the day, and the same kind of fun in the evening. Geography is, at all times and under all circumstances, a pleasant study, but to see 600 youthful feeders rushing through turkey and grease makes one's mouth water. It showed conclusively that they were all hung(a)ry. It was no place for Bohemians with natural instincts, so our reporter walked Spanish.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

Among the most liberal of all the "spreads" of the day was that given at the St. Vincent de Paul Newsboys' Lodging-house, in Warren-street. Six tables were overwhelmed with choice kinds of fowl, meats, vegetables and dessert. The enthusiasm of the boys was only equaled by their appetites, the extent of which was most appalling. They ate as boys never ate before, keeping both hands busy in filling their mouths. Several gentlemen addressed them eloquently, and the feast was "topped off" with libations of lager-beer—the forty boys calling out "zwei!" until full to the top of their shirt collars.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

High mass, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the chapel of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, celebrated by Rev. Father THEBERIUS, in the presence of a family of 200 persons, was the only extraordinary service of the day at that institution. There are 180 children in the Asylum. They enjoyed a huge feast, and many restraints were removed. Turn 180 healthy children loose in pursuit of fun, and let your imagination conjure up the result. The evening was spent in innocent recreation, and at a late hour the fatherless and motherless little ones retired to rest, fatigued with the day's pleasure, and thanking God for Thanksgiving Day.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

One thousand "weak and wounded, sick and sore" patients at Bellevue Hospital were kindly ministered to. They all expressed pleasure and gratitude for the ample provision. The Hebrew orphans attended morning service in the Fifth-avenue Synagogue. At noon they dined sumptuously at their Asylum, on East Seventy-seventh-street. The Hebrew Deaf, Dumb, and Indigent Homes also enjoyed a feast. The "Sheltering Arms Colored Home and Asylum," and other institutions, provided excellent dinners for their beneficiaries.

The soldiers and sailors made fowl warfare upon turkey and grease, using the cold steel with merciless dexterity, prodding, stabbing and slashing, until the bones of the vanquished alone were left to tell the fierceness of the attack. At the Navy-yard, in the harbor, and at the various military posts, the day was observed by religious services and extra privileges.

AMONG THE GERMANS.

The day was celebrated among the Germans as a national holiday, which they have adopted like the Fourth of July; but like the others, in their own fashion by their usual several pastimes peculiar to their nationality; by balls and parties given by societies and private parties. The German churches, which were all open during the day, were well attended by the pious and thoughtful portion of our German population. The public places of amusement in the Bowery and elsewhere were, of course, crowded throughout the day. At the Atlantic Garden the attraction was a concert given by a band of Tyrolese singers, which drew large crowds. At the Stadt Theatre a double performance was given, and at the Turn Hall a special performance was given by the dramatic corps of the Turnverein, which was fully attended by the numerous friends of this popular organization. A favorite comedy by WEBER, entitled "Preciosa," was represented on this occasion.

The Steuben Schuetzen Corps, a popular organization, went to the Lion Park for target practice, where also the numerous friends of the organization, and their families, engaged in the usual festivities.

TARGET COMPANIES—THE SHANDLEY LEGION.

The target companies were out in strong force as usual, one of the best being the "Inspectors' Petroleum Guards." Noticeable features of the celebration of the day were the crowds of juvenile target companies—one of them composed of lads from ten to fifteen years of age, called the Young America Light Guard, marched and looked particularly well. Two companies of fantastically-dressed persons, calling themselves respectively "Gentlemen's Sons"—a veritable Mose and Lize parading with them in a butcher wagon—and the "Careless Crew," paraded through the streets on the east side, causing considerable amusement by their antics.

The great event of the day on the east side of the town was the turnout of the Shandley Legion, named in honor of Police Justice SHANDLEY. At an early hour the members commenced assembling in the armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, over Essex Market, and the collection of east side political notables was very large. One gentleman of stalwart build, with the uniform of a Major, was remarkably fortunate in getting the "boys" in shape, but singularly unfortunate in the selection of a sword; somehow or other the incumbrance would get between his legs, inconveniencing his locomotion very much. An acquaintance of the energetic Major, viewing his performances, said to a bystander: "Say, old man, look at Mike; ain't he gay?" Then stepping up to the military gentleman he said, emphasizing the title, "How are you, *Major?*" Great solicitude was expressed about the absence of "Jimmy" by many, and our reporter feared the thing might be postponed in consequence, but after a while "Jimmy" turned up in a dazzling new uniform made expressly for the occasion, and said he had been delayed by his tailor, and turning round to join his friends, a full view of his new clothes, added: "Ain't I gay?" "Jimmy" is a popular clerk in the Court of Special Sessions, and standing by his well-developed person, the perfume exhaled from his clothes reminded one of the atmosphere of a druggists' shop. Among the privates was observed Col. BILLY WILSON, of Zouave fame, calmly smoking his Partaga, and several other prominent politicians. The uniform consisted of gray caps, blue army overcoats, white patent leather waist belts, and the arms carried were rusty, altered flint-lock muskets. The line officers work dark army coats, with capes and army hats, the noble "General" W. M. TWEED, Jr., commanding the Legion, and his staff being distinguished by wearing stiff-brimmed army hats with gold cords. The troop wore cavalry coats, gray pantaloons and army hats with yellow cords, but their proficiency in horsemanship was not remarkable. Their peculiar style caused much merriment among the bystanders, and some rather sarcastic questions were flung at them en route by acquaintances. The hour of 10½ o'clock was set for a start, but it was a full hour after that before the Legion marched from the armory into the street. There were eleven companies, divided into two regimental organizations, denominated the First and Second, the First with red silken guide flags, and the Second with blue. Each regiment carried the State infantry standard. The First Regiment was commanded by Col. GEORGE T. HAWS, (of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., the music for it being furnished by GRAFULLA's Seventh Regiment Band. The veteran musical director did not parade in the ranks, but graced the affair with his presence. The second regiment was commanded by Col. W. H. KIPP, the music consisting of FISK's Opera-Bouffe Ninth Regiment Band. The Captains of companies were: Eugene Durnin, McLaughlin, Byrnes, Lane, E. F. Kelly, Boyle, M. J. Shandley, (brother of the Judge,) Hennessey, McGarvey, T. Kelly, McMahon, Ryan and Conlon, (troop.)

All balls have their belles, and all assemblages have some one particularly noticeable. The one who evidently bore off the palm for soldierlike bearing was Major ED. PRICE, of Gen. TWEED's staff, a reformed prize-fighter, (now a practicing lawyer,) gorgeously arrayed in a full-dress uniform.

On reaching the street, the command was broken into platoons, with a front of thirteen men in regular military order, and the marching was very fair. In many cases the presence of veteran soldiers could be observed. The First Regiment paraded 398 muskets, and the Second Regiment but 286. There were 23 in the troop. The assessment levied was $5 per man, and, it was understood, more than sufficed to pay expenses. The route was through the following streets: Grand, East Broadway, Clinton, Rutgers, Canal, Broadway, Fourteenth, Thirty-fourth, Fifth-avenue, again to Thirty-fourth, Third-avenue, Eighteenth and Irving-place to the Hall, where the banquet was waiting. At the Blossom Club, the Legion was reviewed by Judge SHANDLEY, Mayor HALL, "Boss" TWEED, and a crowd of lesser luminaries. There were a great many spectators on the sidewalks and in the windows, especially observable in the vicinity of the whilom "haunt of the TWEED" in the Seventh Ward. On reaching Irving Hall, after stacking arms, the "boys" entered the spacious banqueting room, which was adorned with flags and other ornaments suitable to so festive an occasion. The tables ran the length of the hall, and the seats of honor for the favored guests were placed at the rear end at right angles. Judge SHANDLEY occupied the centre, and around him were the officers and members of the Press. The Judge being called upon, made an appropriate speech, in which he stated that he felt extremely flattered by so marked an expression of approbation as this very gratifying demonstration afforded. He felt, he said, that he was particularly honored, and hoped the battalion would by its efficiency in drill and strength of numbers, be placed on the roll of the New-York State troops. His remarks were received with loud and repeated cheers, which, however, were not discontinued when Mr. FELLOWS attempted to entertain the company in a neat little speech, which was marred by this excessive enthusiasm. The officers and the rank and file did ample justice to the groaning board, and in a short half hour unlimited quantities of turkey, champagne and ice-cream became among the things that were. Bacchus and Mars, on the occasion, joined hands and had an elevating time. Only at rare intervals did some genial gentleman fondle his brother soldier with his fists, and the number of spoons and napkins found missing after the mess was trifling when compared to the risk run by the owners of these articles. Gen. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., was everywhere administering to the wants of the gallant braves, and proved himself the von Moltke of the occasion. These amateur heroes behaved themselves passably well, considering the short training most of them had in sipping champagne and manipulating turkeys. Only a few indulged in the knife-swallowing trick, and in playfully wafting picked bones around the spacious apartment. Of course, this feast of our municipal gods, was mythologically perfect in every respect, and clouds of fragrant incense arose and filled the upper air while the bacchanalians poured down unlimited ambrosia below. The raw material was there, and the pensive looker-on at this imposing spectacle could not fail to remark the salient qualities for political preferment so prodigally bestowed. Here were callow youths with long upper lips, just ready to grow formidable political moustaches of the regulation size, and there were veterans whose very appearance exhaled an odor of sinecures and public documents. The whole affair passed off satisfactorily, and, with the exception of one officer, who ran foul of a full private's obtrusive fist, all went merry as a marriage bell, in fact as several marriage bells, a plurality being the only thing that could be considered after so glorious a tipple. About 3½ o'clock the battalion formed and proceeded in all the panoply of war down the Bowery, thence to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, where they were dismissed. The prizes will be distributed on Saturday evening at the Seventh Ward Hotel, and are of the aggregate value of about $5,000, most of them consisting of money, in amounts from $25 to $100. "Boss" TWEED contributed $250 in gold.

THANKSGIVING BASE-BALL GAME.

The only game that took place yesterday worthy of special mention, as a contest between two nines, was the match between the Chelsea Club, of Brooklyn, and the noted Tuttle & Bailey nine, one of the most expert nines in the junior fraternity. This match took place on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, and proved to be a well-played and interesting game. Both clubs had out representative nines, and both went into the match energetically. Of course, the cold weather was a drawback to fielding operations, but nevertheless the boys managed to make some very fine plays. The game opened favorably for a close contest, the score standing at one to one at the close of the second innings; but in the third innings the Tuttle & Baileys handled the ash to the lively tune of nine runs, and thereby took a lead in the game which the Chelsea boys tried in vain to offset. The last six innings resulted in a score of six to four in favor of the Chelseas, who played a good up-hill game, but that score in the third innings was fatal to their success, and they had to retire from the field a defeated party by the totals of fourteen to eight. The full score below gives all further particulars. This was the last game of ball of the season, and a creditable close to the very successful career of the Tuttle & Bailey nine during the season of 1870, their displays on the field having been the finest made by any junior club this season. The following is the score:

TUTTLE & BAILEY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	CHELSEA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Lyston, l. f.	1	[illegible]	0	0	Metcalfe, s. s.	1	1	2	[illegible]
Lynch, 2d b.	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	West, 2d b.	1	0	4	[illegible]
Shevlin, p.	1	2	[illegible]	2	Harrigan, 3d b.	1	0	2	1
Barlow, 3d b.	2	1	1	1	Cassidy, f. f.	1	0	2	0
Craig, c.	2	1	5	0	McCormick, p.	1	2	1	1
Clark, s. f.	2	1	1	1	Delevan, 1st b.	1	1	7	0
Carney, s. s.	2	1	4	3	Garven, c.	0	1	4	0
Rorke, r. f.	2	2	1	0	Marsh, c. f.	1	0	2	1
Farrell, 1st b.	1	1	9	1	Gani, l. f.	1	1	4	0
Total	14	17	27	10	Total	8	6	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Tuttle & Bailey	1	0	9	1	1	0	2	0	0	—14
Chelsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—8

Umpire—Mr. HATFIELD, of the Warren Club.
Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.

The Day in Brooklyn.

The people of Brooklyn celebrated the day in the New-England style, with a few slight exceptions. They sacrificed turkeys on the family altar, and thanked devoutly the givers of them, after which they visited the churches and the shows.

The Caecilian Association opened the day with a recherché banquet, served in Washington Hall, Eastern District, by BROWNE, and danced to the music of their own excellent brass band. The Star Club gave one of their brilliant entertainments in Masonic Temple.

At the Industrial School in South Third-street, Eastern District, 100 helpless little children were provided with a substantial dinner, as well as 964 articles of clothing, and 75 pairs of shoes. The noble women who devote their time to the institution waited upon the little ones with the care and affection of mothers. Mrs. H. H. LYON, First Directress of the Board of Managers, assumed the honorable position of chief waitress on the occasion.

With the exception of St. Peter's Church, corner of Hicks and Warren streets, there were no special services in any of the Catholic churches of Brooklyn, not even in the Cathedral in Jay-street. The usual low masses were celebrated at 6½ and 7 o'clock, by Bishop LOUGHLIN in the Cathedral, by Dr. FREEL in the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in Sidney-place, and by the officiating priests in the other churches. The mass being a thanksgiving of itself, no special services were deemed necessary, and in Brooklyn no orders were issued by the Bishop, leaving each priest to suit his pleasure. Rev. Dr. FRANSIOLI, of St. Peter's Church, celebrated high mass at 9 o'clock, making a few remarks to his large congregation on the general subject of thanksgiving. He said that we should thank God that we enjoyed peace and prosperity, while other countries were racked by internal dissensions, as in South America, or were engaged in destructive war, as in Europe. We should thank God that we enjoyed peace, so that we could apply ourselves to measures which would result in our common welfare and thus enhance our prosperity. Let us remember His injunction given at the birth of Christ, "Peace on earth, and good will to ward men," and the words of the Savior after after the resurrection, "Peace be unto you." If you have peace in your heart, if you strive to do right and act truthfully one toward another, you will enjoy happiness. Though we may have poor food in poor houses, we should be thankful for even those blessings. He asked his hearers to think of the citizens of this great country at peace, while the great calamity of war was desolating other countries, scourging mankind and destroying families, inflicting sufferings which would last for many generations. We have enjoyed the blessings of bountiful crops, while other sections have been afflicted with drouth, which have destroyed the crops and entailed sufferings on the people. For this we should be thankful. We should also thank God that we are inhabitants of a country which is free; where those who were born elsewhere had as many rights as those who were born on the soil. We should also thank God for our free institutions, and though he had heard some say that they would prefer to live under a monarchy, he thought that they should be thankful that they were under a republican form of government, for monarchs can make war upon each other without consulting the wishes of the people, while republics cannot go to war unless the people consent. For these and other reasons we should be thankful for this free country, where all men who will be sober and industrious can find work. He had been somewhat amused at reading the various proclamations for the celebration of this day, that the authors seemed to be at a loss as to for what and to whom we should be thankful. They ought to have declared that we are thankful to God for all his mercies, because if we do not recognize God we have no religion. We should recognize Him as the source of all blessings. The mass was then celebrated with all the imposing ceremonies of the Catholic Church, after which the congregation was dismissed. The choir was composed of the girls of the school, which is one of the largest and most flourishing of any in the city. The girls sang with excellent effect the "Kyrie," "Gloria," "Credo," an offertory piece, the "Sanctus" and the "Agnus Dei." All the other churches of Brooklyn were open in the morning, and were largely attended.

The Day in Westchester County—Thanksgiving at the Roman Catholic Protectory, Westchester.

Thanksgiving Day was a day of special interest at the Roman Catholic Protectory for Destitute Children at Westchester. The boys of the institute, numbering nearly 1,000, had just taken possession of the new and extensive addition erected for their accommodation, and the occasion was embraced for celebrating the event by the ceremony of confirmation, conducted by Most Rev. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY.

There are 960 boys, 319 girls, twenty-six Christian Brothers and twelve Sisters of Charity in the institution, of which Dr. HENRY J. ANDERSON is President, and Rev. Father TELLON the Superintendent, Rev. Father STRUPPESKI Chaplain, and Mr. ROBERT BOWYER City Superintendent.

About 11 o'clock A. M. the Archbishop, assisted by Rev. Father MCNIERNEY, private secretary of the Archbishop, Rev. Father QUINN, of St. Peter's Church, New-York, Rev. Father MYNARD, Chaplain at Mt. St. Vincent, and Rev. J. STRUPPESKI, Chaplain of the Protectory, proceeded to administer the rite of confirmation to about 120 girls, in the beautiful chapel in the girls' building. At the close of the ceremony the Archbishop delivered a brief and very impressive address to the young converts, after which mass was celebrated. All the girls were very comfortably and neatly dressed.

The boys' building was next visited, and the rite of confirmation administered to 300 boys. At the close of the ceremonies in the boys chapel the ecclesiastical officials and guests examined the apartments and arrangements of the building. On reaching the basement, the boys numbering nearly 1,000 were found enjoying their Thanksgiving dinner and presented an interesting sight. Here a brief address of welcome was tendered to Archbishop MCCLOSKEY and Mayor HALL, and those gentlemen responded with excellent advice to the boys.

After an inspection of the girls' building, the Archbishop, numerous Catholic clergymen, Mayor HALL, Judge DALY, Judge CONNOLLY, Hon. JOHN FOLEY, and numerous other distinguished gentlemen from New-York, sat down to a sumptuous repast.

President ANDERSON proposed a toast to the health of His Holiness PIO NONO, and that he may soon have his own restored to him, which was drank with much applause.

The health of Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, of New-York, was next drank and responded to by the prelate, who took occasion to present the trials of the Holy Father, who presides over the Catholic Church of the world.

Mayor HALL, in response to a toast, made a humorous speech.

A toast to the memory of Dr. SILLIMAN IVES, the founder of the institution, was next drank in silence.

Archbishop MCCLOSKEY then proposed a toast to Dr. HENRY J. ANDERSON, successor of Dr. IVES, as President of the institution, which was feelingly and appropriately responded to by that gentleman.

The festive entertainment and accompanying remarks were kept up to a late hour in the afternoon.

An affray occurred at Mott Haven yesterday morning and came very near terminating in murder. It appeared that a company of "Fantasticals" assembled at Mott Haven, about 9 o'clock, yesterday, preparatory to starting off on their Thanksgiving frolic. One of the number was mounted on a lame horse and attracted the notice of an agent of Mr. BERGH, who got into an altercation with the rider, when some boy threw a stone at Mr. BERGH's agent and struck him with it, whereupon the latter fired a pistol at the rider of the lame horse, (whose name was not learned.) The ball, fortunately, missed the rider, but killed the horse, when a general mêlée commenced, and the parties were finally taken to the Town Hall and held for examination.

The Day On Staten Island.

The greater number of the stores on the island were closed yesterday, and as a general rule business was entirely suspended. The churches were crowded, and in each appropriate sermons were delivered. A large number of target companies visited the island, mostly from New-York, and conducted themselves unusually well. At the Sailors' Snug Harbor, the old tars were feasted and made comfortable. The prisoners in Richmond Jail were provided with an extra allowance by the Sheriff. There were also the usual number of fantasticals. The day passed off very quietly.

The Day in New-Jersey.

The day was generally observed throughout New-Jersey by suspension of business, services in the churches, and the usual home gatherings and festivities. In no previous year has the day been so universally respected. The streets of Jersey City, Paterson, Newark, New-Brunswick and Trenton were quite noiseless and deserted—even more quiet than any Sabbath day; while even Hoboken, in which city Sunday is the most bustling day of the week, presented an unusually staid and orderly appearance.

At 10 o'clock the churches of Jersey City—Roman Catholic and Protestant—were, with scarcely an exception, open for brief services, which consisted, in the Evangelical churches, of offerings of thanks, singing and short addresses, and in the others of the reading of the stated services for such occasions. The attendance in most of the churches was fully equal in numbers to the regular Sunday congregations.

Several excursion parties and target companies gave the streets a lively appearance early in the day and its close, by their parade through the principal avenues. Two companies of the Fourth Regiment, N. J. S. N. G., went to Hunter's Home, Long Island, and enjoyed a pleasant day's shooting, returning early in the evening. The "Houndtown Rangers," a company of Jersey City "boys," dressed in grotesque costume, attracted great crowds in the march through the streets at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. The exhibition of "rag-tag and bob-tail" created great merriment along the route of march, while one of the characters, personating a negro, bearing an immense placard with the words, "We did it," furnished an instructive subject of reflection to the politicians.

OBSERVANCES ELSEWHERE.

Celebration in Philadelphia—Fire at a Theatre and a Row at the Review—A Mob Attacks the Colored Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving day passed off quietly. The weather was pleasant. Business was generally suspended. About 4 o'clock P. M. the new Museum Theatre and Menagerie, corner of Ninth and Arch streets, took fire during the performance. The crowd of spectators rushed into the street in a panic. No one was injured. The fire was extinguished with small loss. There was a review of troops in the Park. On their way thither, a colored company were assaulted by the mob, and one of the soldiers stabbed an assailant with his bayonet, inflicting on him a severe wound. On their return the company were again attacked at the west end of Chestnut-street, a notoriously bad locality. In the mêlée a colored man was shot twice. It is believed he was fatally injured.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Thanksgiving was observed here by services in all the churches and a general cessation of business.

EVACUATION DAY.

Partial Parade of the National Guard To Take Place—Celebration by the Veterans of 1812.

Today is the eighty-seventh anniversary of the evacuation of the City of New-York by the British, and the day forms one of the most interesting anniversaries in the history of this City. On the 25th of November, 1783, the English troops, who had for some time held possession of New-York, under the command of Gen. GEORGE CLINTON, embarked on board the fleet anchored off the Battery and the Continental Army marched in. Every succeeding year the day has been observed as a holiday, and in the olden time the train bands used to parade with fife and drum, and the citizens closed their shops, and jollity reigned, and loyalty to the Union received new life. Before the late war these celebrations were well observed, but the tide of battle and the excitement attending the struggle for the preservation of the Union led New-Yorkers to slight the day, though the National Guard usually made a parade. During the past five years Evacuation Day has been celebrated in this manner, the First Division making a regular Fall parade. This year Gen. SHALER decided to omit the parade, as his command had made one or two extra parades during the Summer, consequently the day will only be partially remembered, coming, as it does, immediately after Thanksgiving.

The veterans of 1812, under the command of Brig.-Gen. HENRY RAYMOND, will, of course, make it a holiday. The old gentlemen will accordingly parade with cockades and rusty sabres, and enjoy a dinner together at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery. The veterans are ordered to assemble at the Hall at 1 P. M., and, after a short parade through old New-York, they will return to their dinner-table. Addresses will be made by Gen. RAYMOND, Col. ABRAHAM DALLY, Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH and others.

It having been announced at Division Headquarters that individual regiments might parade today, if they so desired, the officers and members of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventy-first Regiments determined to do so, and orders were accordingly issued to that effect. Each command will make an independent parade, and be reviewed in turn by the Mayor at City Hall. The parade of the Fifth Regiment, under command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. BENDIX, will no doubt create a sensation, as fully 400 men will appear in the new Russian uniform, recently adopted by the command. The dress consists of a short blue tunic, gray pantaloons with black stripe, surmounted by the celebrated spiked leather and brass helmet, now so prominent in the present European war. Our readers will thus gain a very good idea of the appearance of the German troops, who have won such victories at Gravelotte, Sedan and Metz. The Fifth Regiment retains its old equipments, as more useful in a militia organization.

All of these regiments assemble at their respective armories at 1 or 2 o'clock, and will make a parade through the principal streets of the City. The flags on the City Hall will be thrown to the breeze, and nearly every flagstaff on the house-tops will display the national colors.

The Proposed Palace of Industry at Harlem.

Under the act passed by the last Legislature the Industrial Exhibition Company of New-York was organized. The Company proposes to erect a magnificent permanent Crystal Palace at Harlem. The site of this Palace of Industry embraces four full blocks, (forming an area of about twenty-three acres,) uncut by any streets, situated between Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Second streets, the Third and Fourth avenues, and accessible by the horse-cars of the Third, Fourth, Second and Madison-avenue Railroad Companies; and also by the steam-cars of the Hudson and Central, the Harlem, and the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Companies—all of which will shortly pass its western boundary, on their way to the Great Union Depot.

The position, separated only by a narrow strip of land from the Central Park, is lofty, and commands a beautiful panoramic view on all sides. The improvements of the vicinity for the ensuing three years will probably increase the value of the property several millions. As an operation in real estate, it is profitable.

This palace of crystal is designed to be a marvel of beauty and grandeur, sufficient in extent to accommodate readily 70,000 persons; and it will be arranged as a repertory of the art, science, invention and industry of the world. Within its long and lofty halls will be arranged and classified the various products of the earth. Art will display her paintings and her statuary. There will be gardens, with tropical plants and birds and fountains; halls where music or lectures can be heard. All these and many other attractions will here combine to teach the intellect and delight the imagination.

The following are the Directors of the Company: Marshall O. Roberts, New-York; William B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. H. Vanderbilt, New-York; A. S. Diven, Elmira, N. Y.; Horace F. Clark, New-York; C. K. Garrison, New-York; Jewett M. Richmond, Buffalo, N. Y.; Cassius M. Clay, New-York and Kentucky; C. S. Bushnell, New-Haven, Conn.; T. J. S. Flint, President Continental Bank, New-York; D. D. T. Moore, New-York; O. L. Marfield, Chillicothe, Ohio; Courtlandt Palmer, New-York; L. G. Bartlett, New-York; E. McMurdy, New-York; E. W. Coleman, New-York; Wm. Monteath, New-York; L. W. Winchester, New-York; G. H. Bussell, New-York; John H. Bussell, Salisbury, Conn.; John McCurdy, L. M. Bates & Co., New-York; George N. Kennedy, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. D. Badgley, New-York; John H. Martindale, Rochester, N. Y.; Joseph S. Decker, New-York; W. C. Ruger, Syracuse, N. Y.; Alexander Frear, New-York; Samuel H. Frost, Marshland, Staten Island; F. A. Alberger, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward A. Boyd, Titus Mead, H. H. Durkee, Cornelius Corson, R. J. Todd, Peter Trainor, Theo. F. Hay, Royall Houghton, Courtlandt Palmer, Jr., Robert McMurdy, New-York; W. C. Squire, Ilion, N. Y.

Stabbing Affray.

JOHN KELLY, of No. 120 Navy-street, Brooklyn, while intoxicated, yesterday, acted in a disorderly manner in the notorious "Bucket shop," or distillery, of MARK LANIGAN, at No. 87 James-street. The bar-tender, JOSEPH PHILLIPS, attempted to eject KELLY from the premises, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed him in the breast, causing a severe and dangerous wound. KELLY was immediately seized by the inmates and handed over to the Fourth Ward Police, who locked him up for examination before Justice DOWLING. KELLY was formerly a member of the Police Department, being dismissed for misconduct and intemperance.

As JAMES BENNETT, of No. 130 Cedar-street, was passing through the street near his residence, at a late hour last night, he was suddenly assaulted by two unknown men, who stabbed him twice in the left shoulder and then made good their escape. BENNETT's wounds were dressed by Dr. JOHN N. MERRILL, of No. 15 Greenwich-street, and he returned home.

JOHN CONNOR quarrelled last night with his wife ANN, aged fifty, at their residence, No. 338 East Eleventh-street, when he seized a knife and stabbed the woman in the cheek, inflicting so severe a wound that she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The husband was arrested.

The Governor has appointed Col. SAMUEL WILLIAM JOHNSON, of Westchester County, late Commandant of the Sixty-third Regiment, National Guard, Commissary General and Chief of Ordnance, in place of Brevet Major-Gen. WM. H. MORRIS, resigned.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS.

The Causes for Gratitude Fully Set Forth from the Pulpit.

Interesting Allusions to the Leading Topics of the Day—The War in Europe, Affairs at Home, and American Politics Discussed.

THE CHURCHES.

Those of our people who sought the sanctuaries, yesterday, in order to give thanks in a more formal, if not more earnest, way than by the "acceptance bounteous" of the fat things of the feast, were very numerous. All the churches were open in the morning, and most of them were crowded. The topics on which their pastors discoursed were for the most part, as usual on Thanksgiving Day, of a larger, general interest than those selected for ordinary occasions. The day generally calls forth the best efforts of ministers, for, being but mortal, they are not unmindful that their efforts at this particular juncture are heard by more strangers, and are more widely diffused by the Press, than their regular hebdomadal lectures. We devote much space today to special reports of their sermons.

Discourse by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Mr. BEECHER's discourse was devoted to a consideration of the aspects and social tendencies of civilization in this country. In opening, he said: It is well for us to pause on such a day as this in our career, and consider whither our national life is tending, for we are too apt to become so engrossed in our private affairs as to have but little time to spare for the consideration of our relation to the whole community, and in consequence of that fact, our judgment on the tendency of the times is exceedingly apt to be superficial. To the hopeful man things are always bright; to the cautious man they are just as surely always dark. The prosperous man sees ground for confidence on every hand, while the unfortunate find the signs of ruin on every hand. Men are disposed to judge the condition of things by the impression made upon them by the things immediately surrounding them or by the welfare of the special objects to which they are giving their time. If there be storms around us we are prone to think that the entire work of God is overshadowed. That is not the proper way to view the matter; we must take larger views. We must forget the individual and look to the general condition of the whole. Are there in the community indications of improvement, or, taken all in all, does the balance be on the side of retrogression? That is the question to be asked and answered. We must not be discouraged because there is much that is still evil, if we find that there is still more that is good. Although the matter of mere physical prosperity is the last element to be reckoned in our estimate, still in forming an opinion we must begin with it, because there can be no national life and Christianity without it. That religion that does not ultimately tend to make a people rich, will, in the end, prove good for nothing. In this respect, then, I think we have great reason to congratulate ourselves. No nation has such a field for extension in that direction as that which spreads before us. Russia is the only country that can at all compare with us in point of territorial expansion; but between us what a difference even in that respect there is. While there is much of their territory that for two-thirds of the year is scarcely fit for human habitation, we can, all the year round, find life in all its phases pleasant and inspiring. There is a genius in this people for using and working up to the highest point all the advantages that nature has placed at their disposal, and along with that we have the spirit of self-government which enables us to take care of the privileges which grow naturally out of these conditions. There is not a country in the world where working men are so well provided for as they are in this, and the tendency in that regard is not backward, but forward. Year by year their lives become more and more elevated, and their homes bear increased indications of culture and refinement. Even in the matter of dress, we have the same indications of improvement. It is a mistake to suppose that simplicity of clothing means an adherence to strict morality. As man becomes educated he looks for more than the mere satisfaction of animal wants; he has cultivated tastes that must be ministered unto; and, therefore, just in proportion as a people become cultivated, will the demand for increased luxury in clothing be felt. When I look at our immense resources and consider the spirit of our people, I feel that all the splendid dreams of our poets will fall short of the glorious reality. There are fortunes to be made in this country yet, in comparison with which those at the present day will fall into insignificance. The time will come when the possession of a million dollars will not be considered enough to entitle a man to take rank among the rich of our land. This prospect is a source of pleasure to me; and I say, in view of it, "get money at any price short of the sacrifice of your manhood and personal honor." People who take ground against riches are generally without any themselves. It is true that wealth may be a power for evil in the land, but there is nothing in the nature of things that necessitates that. There was a time when many good men thought that the influx of emigration would endanger our institutions, but the Republic never stood upon firmer ground than it does today. In those days, when the existence of the country was in danger, there was no part of our population that was more patriotic than our foreign citizens. Why should they do anything to overturn the institutions the protection of which they have voyaged the sea to seek? With the exception of one nationality, (I mean the Irish,) they are among our most peace-loving citizens. Even the Irishmen, although much of our trouble has sprung from them, will in fifty years prove that we have got them cheap. They are good stock, although exceedingly hard to work up. With this single exception, we have reason to look upon our foreign population with gratitude. And considering all the circumstances, I take pleasure in bidding all welcome to the honest German, the sturdy Englishman, the canny Scotchman, and the mercurial Irishman. God bless them all, I say, and the Chinaman a little more than any of them, because he needs it. At this point, referring to the recent influx of Chinese emigration, Mr. BEECHER said that the opposition shown to the Asiatics was born of prejudice and ignorance; and said if the Chinaman will come of his own accord, I bid him heartily welcome—but under any circumstances I say, come. It ill becomes those who came here under almost the same circumstances themselves, to turn round now and oppose those who, treading in their footsteps, are seeking to better their condition. This country cannot afford to turn away any honest man from its shores. The difficulty is the old strife between cheap and skilled labor, and it will only cease when men of brain get to recognize the fact that the world needs men who have merely muscle, and that in a competition between that and brain, the former will, at least, work most cheaply. In the presence of all these facts, however, I, said the speaker, see nothing to make one look despondent; on the contrary, there is everything in the material condition of the country to inspire us with the brightest anticipations for the future. Referring to the moral aspect of affairs, Mr. BEECHER said that there are many of our people who look with dread upon the scientific skepticism that appears to be making such rapid progress among us, but the fact is that, while the old creeds and formulæ are being thrown aside, there never was a time when the ethics of religion were so thoroughly understood and studied as they are now. Men never believed more fully in the existence of a great, all-controlling Father, who looks down, not merely with the eye of a ruler upon the struggling races of men, but with the gentle forbearance of a parent. In conclusion, speaking of the peace and general prosperity that now rests upon the country, and after touching feelingly upon the present condition of France, for which country, he said, his heart bled, he concluded by cursing the man who should ever again lift his hand against the flag of the nation; and hoping that in the future, as in the past, the God who had been with and bless our fathers, would smile upon and protect this nation.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Chapin at the Church of the Divine Paternity.

"But when the fruit is brought forth, immediately he putteth in the sickle, because the harvest is come."—Mark, iv., 29.

Although this verse, remarked the reverend gentleman, was to be the text of the sermon, yet he should also keep in view the entire passage. In that verse one of the most mysterious processes in nature was referred to. From every little thing, in fact, suggestions could be found by which the attention of people may be directed to the working forces of the world. Those he divided into three heads—the forces that work beyond man, those that work by man, and those about man. The force

of nature, the power that causes the seed to grow and controls the sea, were beyond the understanding of man. In the growing of the crops man could only cast the seed; a higher power controlled the rest, and when the harvest came "he putteth in the sickle." In fact, nothing could better show man's dependence on the powers beyond than the harvest. He could not triumph over nature; he was only permitted to enter into alliance with it. To arrive at a true civilization, one must act in conformity with nature; and that the country has arrived at that state this public thanksgiving, so far as it was sincere, was a sufficient answer. It was a grand spectacle to see a country that had not yet outgrown its primitive religion, thus giving luxurious thanks to that extraordinary power. The forces which worked by man were composed, partly by intermediate forces, and partly of contributions from human skill. The invention of the sickle, even, was a great advance, and everything since invented had tended to elevate man. The printing press had been a great agent, impacted man with every living generation. It spoke for genius, and testified for power. The steam-engine and telegraph were of the utmost benefit to all. There was occasion for those things. They did not denote progress in any substantial or moral sense, but only as they enabled individuals and nations to do more and see better. The telegraph could send a lie as well as truth; the steam-engine could vomit missiles of war as it is doing at present; and the press could libel. Government was a useful instrument, which might be either good or bad. He did not believe that one system of government could suit all people, and he was inclined to believe, sometimes, that even democracy was not the best system under which to live. The means of transportation also afforded work to man; that, within two months, a million of people have been mustered to battle, ten battles fought in twenty-eight days, and 300,000 men sent into captivity or death, in that time an Emperor whose word was law, and whose sayings were considered as enigmatic, has been laid aside, and he is now "a nameless thing; so abject, yet alive!" While the Emperor lies in his prison, country has fallen, and it was therefore fitting that all over the land religious services should be held, acknowledging the beneficence of God. Having briefly referred to the forces that work about man, he said that as civilization become extended there was a tendency to forget the powers, for fear lest they recognized was one which wracked shore man.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Bellows, in the Unitarian Church, Fourth-Avenue.

"Let them be as the grass upon the house-tops, which withereth after it groweth up:
Wherewith the mower filleth not his hand, nor he that bindeth sheaves his bosom."—Psalms cxxix., 6, 7.

The reverend gentleman commenced his discourse by referring to the innumerable causes there are for thankfulness to God; on the many evils that by His providence we are exempted from, and the multiplicity of blessings we receive at His hands. Even what is generally regarded as the greatest calamity that can befall us, death, the preacher showed, was in reality when properly considered, but the opening up to us of infinite joy and pleasure which this world was not intended to afford. Even when viewed in a worldly way, death was not destitute of compensations. What but the glorious power to die for country, for kindred, for truth, has made history sublime. There are special thanksgivings due to every day for blessings peculiar to itself. Man does not live by bread alone; truth and grace must feed his soul, and the spirit that feels this teaches us to be thankful. Men never know what a wonderful Providence it is that supplies their every want. But what special reasons for thanksgiving do we in America possess, where food is plenty and poverty hides from sight; where, than a secondary, more suicides are far more numerous than are deaths by starvation! Our cup of prosperity is literally running over. The universal wealth of our people is of a nature such as no other country knows of. Only let us mount on wings and take a birdseye view today, and look down over the forty States, on the Thanksgiving fables of forty millions of freemen, and witness their plenty and their cheerfulness, and could we then take a flight to Europe and take a glimpse of the poverty, squalor, and general destitution of its people, we would fully realize by the contrast how great are the advantages with which Providence has blessed us. It is an old error that adversity is God's blessing. We have to prove in this country how much Providential kindness we can stand. Let us thank God for the last year, and let us remind us of that other harvest of men and women that is going on. The great reaper is always around. We need raiment as well as food, and no people in the world are better dressed, or with better taste. And I believe, said the speaker, that, as Carlyle quaintly put it, civilization is merely a matter of clothes. The influence of good clothes has more effect on the character of the people who wear them than most superficial observers dream of. The reverend gentleman then alluded to the boundless land resources, and regretted that more City people did not avail themselves of the privilege thus afforded them of achieving independence. He sketched the evils of city life; the horrible crimes that were continually occurring here, and the political corruption that rules here. He alluded to what he termed the new rebellion in the female mind against their own limits; the divorce fever and the general loosening of the marital relation, cautioning his hearers to use their influence in averting the social evils which these things threatened. Our manifold blessings, said he, make us wickedly tolerant of our corrupt municipal government. We lack a political organization among good and honest men, and let us remember in our Thanksgiving prayer today, to beg that God may purge us of our political apathy.

Discourse by Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

"Thou openest Thy hand and satisfieth the desire of every living thing."—Psalm cxlv., 16.

The open hand of God is our Thanksgiving theme, began the preacher, and we leave all the questions of political philosophy to students of second causes. We do not care to linger over the battle-fields of man, the bitterness and efforts of fickle humanitarianism, for we know that despite our philosophical reasoning and conclusions, there is a God whose purposes must prevail in the wars of this earth, whose goodness and grace cannot be counterfeited. The world has little to hope from the selfish ambitions and sympathies of unbelieving men, whose goodness and whose grace are of the same spirit and tend to the same end; and political reform and pure charity are to be most surely promoted not by acrimonious criticism upon existing things, and the multiplication of new machinery and agencies, which are easily perverted and misused, but by the spread in the heart of the exaltation of that sovereignty of grace which subduing each willful heart to the obedience of Christ, most effectually elevates the individual and cements society. Who ministers to the spiritual wants of man is the best politician! Let this physician purify your hearts, intensify your sensitiveness, educate your responsibility, and aid you to count up the mercies bestowed on you, and lead you to thankfully submit to His sovereignty. All that is expressed by the Psalmist in the "open hand," the symbol of God's goodness, is His sovereignty. Remembering the generosity He feels is that God measures the waters in the hollow of His hand; He controlleth the mighty winds with them, and, while being all-powerful, is all-loving, and His sun shineth on the just and unjust. God is a king, and doeth all things completely, and showers the gifts upon us right royally, for with Him to will is to give, and plentifully. Again, continued he, the first thing the Savior does for us is to stretch forth His hands and offer us a divine welcome to this large mansion of holy privileges; and, although perfect Himself, He condescends to accept our imperfect services, and "Come give Me thy heart," He says; "thy prayers, thy thanks-offering," and He receives them as we do the love-tokens of children, for He knoweth whereof we are made. He gives us all we need, even as He did to Israel. He has made us prosperous. We have done nothing of ourselves. To His mercy we owe all the blessings for which we are called upon to thank Him today, and they are numerous; but the crowning gift of them all is the plenteous redemption which He has provided for us. How can we measure the immensity of that gift, the pardon and peace it is, and the liberty and blessedness to which it introduces us! You have only to open your hands of faith to receive it, and lift up holy hands of thanksgiving for it. In conclusion he said, extend helping hands to your fellow-men, use them in heavenly work, and return toward the open-handedness of God's generosity, patience and mercy.

Discourse by Rev. John Thompson, at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Thirty-fourth-Street.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, after the usual religious exercises yesterday morning, addressed the congregation, contrary to the usual custom, without selecting a text, remarking that to him it appeared on Thanksgiving Day the most appropriate subject for a pulpit discourse was the "Moral Duties of Citizenship." It was apparent to every thinking man in this community that our local self-government was thoroughly demoralized; that our rulers were for the most part selected from a class whose associations did not prepare them for the positions they occupied, and whose adherents belonged to a grade in whose eyes worth and morality were not respected. We were fast approaching a condition in our political life when, if the current of things were not stemmed, the result would be disastrous to the safety of the State. Upon mature consideration, based on no prejudice of any nature, he had arrived at the conclusion that a healthier and more moral feeling could alone be produced by the participation in politics of Christian men. He regretted that a false conviction and a doubt of the result of their endeavors had so far kept them aloof; they had been intrusted by Christ with the blessings of freedom, and nothing should excuse them from exercising their divine prerogative. Liberty was a terrible responsibility, and in the fulfilment of its sacred duties, the Christian citizen was bound to study the character and morals of the candidates, the different bearings of the political questions, and he should be no longer satisfied to be led by the nose by the reputation for office, the clamor and the rally. He disclaimed that devotion to party so observable in the conduct of small politicians and wire-pullers, which sustained party candidates to the exclusion of men of work and manly virtue. Every aid, or countenance extended to such men was a step toward the demoralization of the country. So far as Christian men could, they should labor to infuse into their rulers principles of common honesty and patriotism. He disapproved of the short tenure of office, as a temptation to dishonesty, and asserted that, in the energetic protest of such men, a redress of present evils could be obtained. Moral power and the virtue of religion, supported by good men, was strong enough to rescue and preserve this nation from corruption and disgrace which were but synonyms for disintegration and ruin. The same causes which had destroyed France would work her destruction, unless we opposed to them the only thing that has power to vivify and sustain a self-governing nation—virtue in the heart of the people, virtue in the lives and actions of our rulers. When the nations of Europe were bursting and surging under this principle and gothic birth into new life, shall we not set before them an example worthy of our great destiny? In conclusion he exhorted all true citizens, having a regard for moral principles, to take action in this regard, and with union and a persevering determination to secure justice, they could not fail of success.

Discourse by Rev. John Q. Adams at the Harlem-st Temple.

"Bless ye the Lord, O ye ministers of His, and give thanks at the remembrance of His holiness."—Psalm xxx., 4.

The reverend gentleman opened by alluding to the characters addressed in the text, the saints of God, and said that the ordinary description of believers, especially in the New Testament, involved: 1. Consecration entire, unreserved, irrevocable—with an abiding faith in Jesus which would be beyond and above the power of circumstances or conditions, of no matter what kind, to disturb. 2. The exercise to which we are called to participate in today, the rendering of thanks, is the duty of all—angels, men and devils; but mark, the saints of God are called upon to "give thanks at the remembrance of His holiness." Let others be taken up with God's gifts, let them be satisfied to commune with God himself. He praises God for what He is, in and of Himself—"holiness;" as it is the perfection of the Christian character, so is it the crown of the Divine attributes. It is the safety of the universe, the right hand of moral power, especially the safety of the saints. For what nothing is terrible to the sinner, so nothing is more comforting to the saint than God's holiness. 3. It is the pledge of the holiness of all His redeemed people. He will make His children like Himself—though some may, from mistaken views, oppose, yet He will bring all to His own likeness, in nature, though not in degree.

The discourse was concluded with an eloquent pleading for the fact, that all days should be days of thanksgiving.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. Peck at St. Paul's M. E. Church.

"The light shineth in darkness, and the darkness comprehended it not."—John, i., 5.

Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., of Syracuse, preached to St. Paul's M. E. Church, yesterday, on "Christ as a Reformer." The Lord Jesus Christ, he said, was consecrated to this work of reform in three great aspects, namely: as a Revealer of facts, of truths, and of principles. The vices and wrongs of humanity which He undertook to reform were hereditary, organic and universal. They were grounded in ignorance, particularly in those departments of knowledge upon which the healthful condition of society depends. He informed the world of facts in the human constitution which needed correction and removal. He made them acquainted with soul-existing and soul-destroying facts, and set them clearly before the people, so that they could choose intelligently between them. He revealed these truths not only outwardly to the masses, but inwardly to individual hearts—hearts that had been grounded in erroneous habits of thought, in ritual and ceremonial law whereby the Jewish mind was riveted upon the worldly character of the promised Messiah. They could not understand His mission when He declared that His kingdom was not of this world. It was the light shining in darkness, but the darkness comprehended it not. Deism had utterly blinded the Jewish mind and conscience to Christ's true character. They were surprised that such a man should know letters, having never learned. The methods of progress of light are soft, gentle, quiet, refreshing, like the dew. It is simply all the words of Jesus upon the human ear and the human mind, rich, grand, clear, philosophical. He neither strives nor cries, neither doth any man hear His voice in the streets, but His light and His truth go on shining more and more unto the perfect day. The ignorance of the human mind, the pride of intellect, the bondage of superstition and prejudice in which the people were held, were the great obstacles to Christ's work as a reformer. But He came to open the prison doors to them that were bound, to loose the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and to break every yoke. Yet undertook to release the Church from bigotry, and to lead it out into the liberty of true religion. But the darkness comprehended it not. The Pharisees said: We were never in bondage to any man; we are the children of Abraham. The emancipator of the world was before them, but they knew it not. The great work of liberating the world's thought is still going forward; and hence, if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature. Christ renews the character, developing it from the heart outward, and regenerates the whole man, developing truth into liberty. Civil governments are not founded upon correct principles, and there is really very little fundamental difference between absolute monarchy or despotism and republicanism. They are all but developments of thought; and whatever form these thoughts assume, real liberty is of the soul, is the work of Christ, and must be developed from the inward life outward. How comes it, he asked, that the freemen of America are so largely disfranchised this hour? It is because our liberties are made to rest on self-government, and self-government is buried from its historic position and made to represent demagogueism—the doing by the masses of the binding of the clique. And so bold has this demagogueism become that it struts about the land proclaiming itself liberty. We are distracted because we have resigned ourselves to a despotism greater than any on this earth. The social economists, politicians and Rationalists fail to combat the evil with weapons that do not reach it. They are altogether too superficial. They do not bring to bear upon it the grand ethical truths of Jesus Christ, the great liberator of society, the elevator of citizenship with an enlightened sense of justice and an educated sense of liberty. When we have adopted His standards we shall have no need to fight for our liberties because we cannot lose them nor be robbed of them. We are trying to solve human problems as human problems, without recognising the right and sovereignty of Christ, whose claims upon us descend to the smallest social affairs. It is a narrow habit of thought that limits Christ's power to soul-conversion and church matters, and leaves the broad realm of human affairs outside to demagogues and the devil. Christ's sovereignty, his kingship, extends to all the civil and social relations of life as well as to the religious relations thereof. The spirit of reform is now abroad in the land and the elements of truth and power will one day come together and manifest to the world that there is such a thing as liberty in America. But before it can come, and to rather it is, we must enthrone Christ over all the theories and actions of human society. There is now a very evident struggle of the darkness in the Church to comprehend the light of these things, but as soon as Christ is acknowledged as the real reformer and ruler of this nation, the dense darkness will disappear and at evening-time it shall be light.

Bishop JAYNE was present and offered prayer. A collection was taken to help sustain a Bible reader among the poor of the Five Points, and the congregation was afterward dismissed by Rev. Dr. DURBIN.

Discourse by Rev. John Cotton Smith at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-Avenue and Tenth-Street.

"And the name of the city from that day shall be, The Lord is there."—Ezekiel, xlviii., 35.

The reverend gentleman remarked that there were two great elements in our national existence, and, though perfectly distinct, were yet closely connected; one was the element of the Reformation in Holland and the Low Countries, and the other the element of the English Church. In the early history of the nation's existence these elements were opposed to each other, but with the advancement of progress and civilization, and the pursuit of the same purpose, all rivalry became merged into a union for the development and greatness of the country. On this day the consideration of this subject was highly important, as evidencing the triumph of Protestant principles in Europe and explanatory of the great responsibility imposed upon all Christian citizens. We were now living in a very strange and wonderful period in the world's history, a period in which we witness the annihilation of old institutions and the establishment of new ones on a broader and more Christian basis. On one hand was seen the passing away of old feudal institutions, and on the other the creation more and more permanently of that great moral democratic tendency which is fast taking possession of the world. Europe was now convulsed with agitation; hundreds of thousands had fallen victims to the pride and ambition of a single man; the greatest desolation prevailed; yet amid all this darkness there was one light observable which should carry encouragement and hope to every Christian heart. For centuries France was the upholder and protector of the Pope, its soldiery maintained his sovereignty, and in its strength lay the security of Catholicity. Prussia was the advanced guard of Protestantism, and in the present conflict could be discovered the mysterious hand of Providence, which guides and directs all things to His glory. The Prussian arms were victorious. The Prussian power crushed the power of its great Protestant rival, and gave security to the Protestant power. With the establishment of Prussian supremacy the sovereignty of the Pope was already established, and the great result of the war will be the annihilation of the religious prestige of a Church which for centuries dictated to kingdoms and empires. For France as a nation, he was not without hope. True, there were many of her national characteristics which required reformation, but she still possessed great and noble qualities, and with her recent experience, and under a more truly Christian spirit, she might assume her proper position in the world. The reverend gentleman concluded, in terms of thankfulness and humility, to the gracious bounty of heaven in conferring on them such a plentiful harvest, and prayed that the prosperity which accompanied them in the past year might continue with them in the future.

Discourse by Rev. James Kennedy, at the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, Corner Forty-second-Street and Sixth-Avenue.

"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."—Proverbs, xiv., 34.

It having been previously announced that the subject for the day would be "Religion as essential to the life and prosperity of a nation," Mr. KENNEDY—who has but lately been called from Ireland to his present field of labor—commenced by saying that righteousness and sin applied to nations, implies that they are, first, the subjects of God's moral government; secondly, that they are under Christ's mediatorial dominion; thirdly, that they are under obligations to observe God's moral law. National religion, thus existing, tends to promote national prosperity, in the following respects—first, it prevents national decay and ruin—to illustrate which fact, copious illustrations were drawn from the history of ancient nations and of France during the revolution; secondly, it promotes everything conducive to national prosperity, such as industry, good faith, uprightness, mutual confidence, law and good order; thirdly, it extends to nations the benefits of a covenant relationship to God, and protection under His care, which was illustrated by reference to Isaiah, nineteenth chapter, twenty-first verse. The subject was practically applied to the character of the American nation, in the need of reform in religion, and in the body politic, and a hopeful evidence for the future was drawn from the fact of our observing a day of national Thanksgiving.

Discourse by Rev. Chauncey Giles, at the Thirty-fifth-Street New-Jerusalem Church.

"Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good; for His mercy is forever."—Psalm cxxxvi., 1.

In response to the call of our civil rulers, we have assembled to give our thanks to the Lord for the life and blessings of the past year. There is no higher, no nobler quality of the human character than gratitude. It is forgetfulness of self; the opening of the heart to the neighbor and the Lord. The selfish soul cannot exercise it. Pride is pained to think of it, for it is always attended with humility. The natural man likes to think that he has gained his possessions; that his might and his wisdom have won the victory. The same spirit is manifested in magnifying our own agency in gaining the blessings of life and ignoring the agency of the Lord. The little we do is so near and so dear to us that it fills our eye and hides from us the Lord Jesus. The gardener will tell you: "I raised those beautiful flowers." "I planted these trees," says the farmer. "You produced these things?" the Lord might reply; "Did you make the seed you cast into the ground?" No, there is not wisdom nor power enough in all your farms for you ever dreamed to do that. "Did you make the ground?" No. "Did you create the heat and the light and the gently-falling showers and the atmosphere?" No man has power to do any of these things. "What did you do?" I plowed the ground and cast in the seed. "Did you make the horse and the ox? Did your mechanics make the iron and the wood?" Nay, none of these. "Did you make your own hands, or fashion your eyes, or form the brain, or create the intelligence and power exercised in doing these things?" Our agency dwindles down to the simple point of using what the Lord has given us, and with the power the Lord has given. How small we are when we are reduced to our proper dimensions! What have we to be proud of? Every man is forced to the confession and every angel delights to make it: "I can of mine own self do nothing. My existence is the Lord's continual gift. My power to do, to know, to do, to enjoy, is every moment a fresh gift from the Lord's hand." We are only recipients. All we have, therefore, is a cause for thanks. But this is not a pleasant view for self-love to take of life; and as we cannot be happy until we discover the grounds for it, we can see why absolutely essential to true gratitude is the spirit of self renunciation and humility. It is well to select some blessings which seem to us to be tokens of divine favor, as the subject of thanks, such as freedom from the scourges of war, pestilence and famine, national security, civil and religious liberty, freedom. But there is a kind of deception in doing it which we shall be likely to practice upon ourselves unless we guard against it, and that is that we have many things in our own right, for which we have no cause to thank any one; that the more notable blessings are the true tokens of the Lord's favor, and that they are given as special tokens of this loving care which the Lord might withhold at his pleasure, when the truth is that everything is of His mercy. We are not merely to give thanks for what we have, but it becomes "His mercy is forever." It extends to every moment of time, to every event of life. But "forever" means something more than every moment of time. It means every state of affection and thought, and every blessing of life, and to eternity. The immediate effect of every step we take is, perhaps, relatively, of but little consequence. The Lord regards our good in what He withholds as much as in what He gives. Where we have done the best we can to succeed in any undertaking and fail in it, we have just as much cause to thank the Lord for success as if we had succeeded. It is this habit of thankfulness that we ought to cultivate. The Lord stands behind every gift, that we may receive it freely and enjoy it as our own, and He desires to have us look up to Him through His gifts, and to awaken grateful emotions to Him, that they may pass into our hearts the gift of His love. If He takes anything away it is to give us something better. Let us make every day and hour a time of thanksgiving, and a fresh current of Divine love will flow through us, making our lives blessed and ourselves a blessing.

Discourse by Rev. Mr. Butler, (Colored,) at the Bleecker-Street Church.

"And the truth shall make you free."—John, viii., 32.

The reverend gentleman discoursed at considerable length on the proposition that Christianity tended to the advancement and elevation of a people, encouraged a spirit of philosophical investigation, and engendered and fostered a spirit of religious liberty. Nations that followed the teachings of a higher law became great and powerful, while that country that departed from the truth had to endure many afflictions and sufferings. Only ten years ago this Republic had departed so far from the truth as to trade in human flesh, and yet the dealers in this unholy traffic, and those who countenanced it, were so imbued with hypocrisyias to annually thank God for his blessings, while their fellow-brethren remained in bondage. That was the darkest time in the history of this people, of this country. They were then at the borders of the Red Sea, with no road on which they could pass over, and without a Moses to lead them on. But, unexpectedly, there arose one who declared that the colored people should be free. That task was accomplished after heretofore unheard-of immense carnage and strife; the slaves were made free, and the United States was given a new birth of liberty, to the benefit of black and white. The Fifteenth Amendment had brought with it many blessings, for which the colored people, on this, their first Thanksgiving celebration, should give praise to an almighty God, and sing, not that song of sorrow and affliction, which, ten years ago, came from the lips of the congregation, but that more appropriate hymn, "Rejoice, the Lord is King."

Discourse by Rev. J. Riley at the D. R. P. Church in West Thirty-fourth-Street.

"Unto Thee do we give thanks, unto Thee do we give thanks: for that Thy name is near, Thy wondrous works declare. For promotion cometh neither from the east nor from the west, nor from the south. But God is the judge: He putteth down one and setteth up another."—Psalm lxxv., 1, 6, 7.

Dr. RILEY, in opening, said that two hundred and fifty years ago was the great beginning of the service which called the people together today, when a company of exiles, driven from home for conscience sake, stood on the bleak shore of an almost unknown world and gave thanks to God for their liberty. Then there were many remorseless foes to contend with—savages, starvation and death—all of whom stared them in the face, and while watching untiringly for the first appearance of the white wings of the relief-laden craft, they in their extremity appointed a day for prayer and supplication to the Master to hasten their advent. On the eve of that day the long-looked-for vessel came, and the morrow was turned from a day of sorrowful supplication to one of feasting and prayerful rejoicing. That was the first Thanksgiving. The handful of devoted outcasts mingled their rejoicings on the barren rocks of Plymouth; today millions celebrate this festival in 30 other nationalities. Here, then, the preacher briefly reviewed the blessings of the year, and dwelt upon its occurrences. He spoke of the Fenian raid ironically, and deprecated the follies of our Irish citizens displayed in it, and their vain opposition to the immigration of the Chinese. He referred, also, to the terrible struggle at present going on in Europe, pointing to its fearful results, which should make us grateful for our blessed and peaceful condition. He reviewed at length the political situation, and earnestly appealed to the people to pray for the rulers of the land, that they might be guided in the overcoming of the difficulties which shall spring from the war, and that God may be in the midst of the nations, and that the rapid downfall of France and the equally sudden exaltation of Prussia amaze us. There is one great overarching on general principles to which we may refer, the foisting upon the Romish Church of the grand Jesuitical principle of religious imperialism—Papal Infallibility. This has been done in the face of the statements of other Popes and Scripture, which say that no bishop, priest or king can be infallible. We have seen the apparent downfall of temporal imperialism in the person of Napoleon, the eldest son of the spiritual imperialist, the Pope; but he (the speaker) would not be surprised to see the former restored to his throne and the latter assassinated until the coming of Christ, when Romanism, which is the direct descendant of Roman Paganism, shall be conquered. We ought to give hearty thanks today that we are not bending beneath the onus of infallibility, which has been condemned as absurd and sinful by many of Pio Nono's predecessors. While be ful thankful for our present safety from this great imperialism, let us pray we may be on our guard against the corrupting influences in our very midst. Look at the corruption creeping into our legislative chambers, and the sapping of virtue by the evil importations from those Latin cities, the homes and hotbed of the impoverishing depravity. Let us be thankful that we have Christians, who will aid us to resist these threatened plagues, social, religious and political, and that today His promise to save and keep those who trust Him is just as true and certain of fulfillment.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. John Hall at the Fifth-Avenue Presbyterian Church.

"O, praise the Lord, all ye nations; praise Him, all ye people.
For His merciful kindness is great toward us; and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord."—Psalm cxvii. 1, 2.

In adapting the text to the subject and the day, the reverend gentleman took occasion to contrast the condition of things as they exist in our peaceful and fruitful land, and the condition of things in Europe. At the door of the people of France lay all their misfortunes. They had been wicked, vain and rebellious people, self-minded, overbearing and having the disposition to make the worse of the conditions under foot. They had become thoroughly blinded by successes, and had grown to be a nation of such thorough licentiousness and wickedness, that God had seen fit to humble them thoroughly, and as they before occupied an exalted position among the nations of the earth, so now they were compelled to sit among the lowest. While speaking of the vices of the French, and the consequent punishment that has followed, he took occasion to refer in terms of rebuke and warning to the growing prevalence among our own women of a tendency to imported vices and fashions.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Goodhue, at the Temple Emanuel.

"Happy is that people in such a case; yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord."—Psalm cxlv., 15.

He read the President's Thanksgiving proclamation, and said: A whole nation offers its homage on this day to the All-wise Governor of the Universe. Churches and Synagogues are filled, and all differences of creeds are forgotten, and only one idea pervades—viz.: that God is our father and protector. This general recognition of a Divine benefactor is a proof that the national heart throbs with religious instincts. At no period of their history has there been greater prosperity than during the past year. The soil has given her treasures, and no disastrous national convulsion has occurred. But they have to thank God for their exemption from material prosperity. Spiritual and moral agencies have been at work, and have produced their legitimate fruit throughout the nation. Liberty, founded on justice and virtue, and peace, founded on good-will and love, furnish ample reasons for a joyful thanksgiving. Notwithstanding the venality of Judges in some parts, and other causes of complaint, they can proudly boast that the law reigns supreme. But the simple expression of gratitude will not suffice. Its depth must be manifested by our deeds. Opportunities for the exercise of charity are not wanting, orphan asylums, hospitals, benevolent societies, and private suffering, all worthily claim their support. It is the duty and the privilege of the rich to administer to the wants of the poor.

Referring to the war, he said, the present war is an event in the history of this enlightened 19th century, and though neutral they ought not to suppress their sympathies for those who have suffered its terrible devastations. The cause of humanity throughout the world should be dear to every American citizen, and all nations should unite in uprooting prejudice, in vindicating private rights, and in establishing universal peace and morality. The lesson of the day is sympathy for the suffering, and devotion to the progress of the whole human race. Feeling grateful for the blessings they enjoy, let them sympathise with the distressed everywhere, and in imitation of the Great Father be laborers and agents on earth, and turn His blessings to the good of their fellow-men, and the honor of their Father in heaven.

Discourse by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, at the Tabernacle, Brooklyn.

"Thou preparest a table before me."—Psalm xxiii., 5.

The reverend gentleman drew a contrast between the table referred to in the Scripture and from which the smoke of incense ascended up to heaven and the great national thanksgiving table of this day. The thanksgiving table was groaning beneath the weight of the luxuries which had been brought from far and near. The different States and foreign countries had contributed their share to the banquet-hall. He drew a very picturesque picture of an American home, passing, as he was pleased to term it, from the banquet-hall to the library, where the works of our best authors might be found upon the shelves, and where all the marvelous might be seen upon the tables. He then passed to the parlors, the walls of which were adorned by paintings from the pencils of our best artists, and this room he contrasted with the parlors in which our fathers were accustomed to entertain their guests. The nursery was next described, and he said they would thank God for the children that had come to their homes, and they would pray for those who stood over a deposited cradle and missed the little hands which gathered up the playthings. They all knew something of that sweet, tender, triumphant word, home! home! Call it not so, he said, your house, your dwelling, your chattels, but for the sake of your father, your mother, and for the sake of your childhood, call it home. He concluded by remarking that he had been told that this was the worst City in the world, and some people really believed it was so. Politicians were the main ones responsible for this. The Republicans called the Democrats a set of scoundrels, and the Democrats called the Republicans the greatest villains on the earth, but he was not much of a politician and should not take the responsibility of denying either. He would say, however, that the party which had the best opportunities for good seemed to be the hated to hear people denouncing the City, for it was the best place he had ever found to live in. Grand old New-York! he loved it.

Discourse by Rev. A. Torrey at the Church on St. Esprit.

"Praise the Lord, for He is good."—Psalm cvii., 1.

In commencing his discourse, he said: Of all the attributes of God, His goodness is that which man can best appreciate, for he cannot move a step without having it present itself before his eyes so clearly and manifestly that, had he not language with which to express his love, or voice with which to sing songs of joy, he would bellow like the bull which ruminates on the rich grass of the prairie, or be compelled to utter it with the voice of roaring with the tiger and lion, for the munificence and prodigality of His gifts. It is this attribute which, after his fall, man has been compelled most clearly to recognize, because therein is exhibited, not alone the goodness but the mercy of the Great Being, and thus man has everywhere in cities, in deserts, in villages, and in all populous places, been moved to raise altars to God, and there deposit his offerings to that Great Being whom the rains, dew, ice, cold, day, night, fountains, rivers and oceans, birds and beasts all unite in gloriously celebrating. And even in the midst of the most wonderful convulsions of nature, man is compelled to recognize this attribute. When the earth trembles beneath his foot, and menaces him with destruction, when the torrents of the skies, mingled with flashes of lightning and noises of thunder sweep over the heavens; when the deluge sweeps across the plains, and washes away his homestead, he feels that these are but the works of eternal justice, punishing him for his crimes, and for having, from the very womb of his mother, broken these laws of order and universal harmony imprinted in his heart. It is still the goodness of God he celebrates, even when he hears pronounced the irreversible sentence, "Thou art dust, and unto dust shalt thou return," for he feels, even when he stands upon the brink of this frightful abyss, "my soul shall not die; I know that my Redeemer liveth, and my eye shall see him," and, therefore, he cannot with transports of consternation enter into this darkness, crying out: "Let me praise the Lord, for he is good." It is expedient, proper, therefore, that upon this day, which is solemnly set apart every year for the exaltation of God, to render thanks to Him for our bountiful harvests, that we should recur to those words of the Psalmist which celebrates a glorious event in Zion. What is it I hear the people saying? Friends, fellow-citizens, on this day, when we assemble together, the most privileged of any people in the world; while war, pestilence, inundations, famine, and all such miseries, are devastating the ancient Continent of Europe, we are guarded by our soldiers, the conquerors of the conquerors, the demi-gods of Wagram, the Pyramids, and Austerlitz. Let us shout hurra! hurra! hurra! It is the language of pride and delirium; for what saith the Lord: "Ask, I will [illegible] myself. I will plead with those who reviled me, and I will save my children. I will bring back my captives. I will make Zion again the city of justice, the faithful city. But the wicked shall be crushed, and those who blaspheme God shall be thoroughly consumed."

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Vinton at Trinity Church.

"Yearly they should make them days of feasting and joy, and of sending portions one to another, and gifts to the poor."—Esther, ix., 22.

Men are prone, he said, to say that everything is the result of chance, and if that were so Thanksgiving would be out of place. If this should be accepted by all, how can we give thanks to a power which works blindly, because it cannot help working? We might as well give thanks to a steam-engine. Another philosophy current among most intelligent men is that it is a power to a divine influence residing within all things. Such is the theory of Pantheism, the most engaging of heathen speculations, because it addresses the esthetic elements of man's constitution. It is a beautiful thought and implies a sort of worship to an omnipresent principle. But to give thanks to a principle is not less almost than to thank a law. Then Heathen ideas are not worn out yet in some Christian nations. Our rulers, naturalists, scientists, litterateurs, journalists and even clergymen, in social converse, denominate our Heavenly Father, some abstract idea of being, toward which we feel faintly drawn, and whom the human heart will turn, and is not true worship, because they will not submit the human will to the will of God, not believing in His power, that He is a God and a Forever; that He upholds all things by His power, the seasons, and provides for body and soul. Man dwelling among Christians are slow to acknowledge the Lordship of Jesus Christ, by whom are all things, and for whom all things were made, by Him and in Him all things consist. It is the philosophy of the yearly Thanksgiving Day that we believe in a personal God, Almighty Creator, Giver and Preserver, who is known by His fullness and benignity. The object of this day is to give thanks for His mercies. He referred to manna as a miracle, but said it was afterward unheeded as such, and received as a matter of course. We pray to God with our daily bread; we pray for it in the Lord's Prayer, but how little deeply feels it! Thanksgiving, as in the days of Esther, was celebrated on peace and prosperity. He referred to the present position of Paris, which had demoralized fashionable society; brothers, sisters, fathers and wives, in a serpent, has spat so far and deeply that it has reached the humble classes, not only by the example of its immoralities, but by its literature and its social heathen schemes of life. The fate of the ancient City of Tyre is a token of the deserts of Paris. The cup of iniquity of nations, cities and persons with God's punishes them. God waited four hundred years till the cup of the iniquities of the Amalakites was full, and King Saul was commanded to smite them, and not spare sway, from King Agag to the flocks and herds. He said NAPOLEON did not heed the writing on the walls of the Tuileries, and the consequence is he is captive in a foreign country. Some ground gentlemen attributed to the sins of the Parisians. Would there not be thanksgiving among the Parisians if, like the Jews, they had rested from their enemies, and the day was turned from sorrow to joy, and from mourning into a good day? Public charity comes from taxation, but not from spontaneous gifts, and we surrender as little as we can. When we give we bestow as much as we can. Thanksgiving Day causes us to clasp hands; it leads us to hear the beatings of one another's hearts; it makes us to interchange; to put ourselves in another's place. Describing, in an eloquent and pathetic manner, the condition of some of clergymen, who are now infirm, he hoped provision would be made for them, and quoted the words of St. Paul to Philemon, "I beseech you as Paul the aged." In conclusion he said, with the Jewish feasting: "Go your way, eat the fat and drink the sweet, and send portions unto them for whom nothing is prepared, for this day is holy unto our Lord; neither be ye sorry, for the joy of the Lord is your strength."

Discourse by Rev. S. M. Isaacs at the Forty-fourth-Street Synagogue.

"Thou visitest the ridges thereof abundantly. Thou settlest the furrows thereof: Thou makest it soft with showers: Thou blessest the springing thereof.
Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness; and Thy paths drop fatness.
They drop upon the pastures of the wilderness, and the little hills rejoice on every side.
The pastures are clothed with flocks; the valleys are also covered over with corn; they shout for joy; they also sing."—Psalm lxv., 10, 11, 12, 13.

He said the American people have great cause to return thanks to the Giver of all good for the manifold favors which have been bestowed upon them. Not only was it important that they should feel a sense of deep gratitude, but good deeds and charitable actions must emanate from it. In this land more than any other the arts of peace have flourished, and prosperity and happiness have been universally enjoyed. Trade and commerce have prospered, education has extended her borders, and all sections of the community are becoming more enlightened. No dark cloud obscures the political atmosphere, and well may the citizens of America assemble throughout the length and breadth of the land, and echo one universal psalm of thanksgiving to the Being who has so bountifully ministered to their happiness. They must not forget the claims which suffering humanity has on them, but cheerfully give out of their abundance to those who are not so highly favored. He then reviewed the history of the Jews, dwelling attentively on the cruel sufferings they suffered in other lands, even up to a very recent time, and called on them to return thanks to their heavenly Father for the blessings of religious liberty and political freedom it is their privilege to enjoy in the United States. Although there be no dark cloud at present obscuring the brightness of American prosperity, they must not, he said, forget that in another part of the world their fellow-men were suffering from the terrible scourge of war, and that their sympathies should be extended wherever a brother or a sister was in distress. He concluded a very interesting discourse by the reading of his congregation for their magnificent thanksgiving offering of $9,000 to the Jewish Orphan Asylum. At the conclusion of the service the children of this institution, to the number of 150, were driven in carriages to the synagogue and received a Thanksgiving dinner, provided for them by the generosity of the trustees.

Discourse by Rev. John Henry Brodt, in the New-England Church, Williamsburg.

"Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? Behold I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest."—John iv., 35.

After alluding to the leading events of the present time, at home and abroad, the preacher made the following reference to President GRANT: Not as the champion of a party, but at the call of a free people, we chose a President whose name was synonymous with earnest struggles toward that ideal freedom which our Declaration of Independence indicated, and the synonym of victory. We rejoiced in his elevation; in his manly struggle out of the politicians's will-maker that is the behoofs of mere politicians; in that force of character that could put a hand upon the corruption of officeholders and placemen, and compel so much honesty and economy as we have seen steadily lifting the great burden of our national debt; in his manly rebuke of those who had heated or the smoke of our destruction and our camp fires yet floats upward from the dying embers. We have trembled to see him enter the paths of the mere politicians rather than of statesmen, and heeding too much the counsels of cunning men who forget country, and honor and honesty, and God, in their love of party and personal spites, ambitions and greed. We will mourn like Samuel over Saul if this evil spirit shall take full possession of him. But we will not believe it till the ev

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS. By T. W. M. MARSHALL. 2 vols. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

In this work we have a very comprehensive, and at the same time very critical, series of commentaries on the state of Christian missions in all parts of the world. The author "surveys mankind from China to Peru," and on the whole finds as much to blame and rebuke as to rejoice over, giving the opponents of the missionary cause perhaps too many reasons to say, "Behold how these Christians love one another!" Mr. MARSHALL, in fact, tempers his religious feeling with a strong mixture of satire, and finds fault with all laborers in the vineyard who do not belong to his own creed. At the same time we can see that his very remarkable industry of research—shown in his multitude of quotations and the numerous references at the foot of his pages—has enabled him to give a large amount of interesting information about the efforts of the early missionaries among the heathen. Those fearless messengers were all, or nearly all, of the Catholic persuasion, and endeavored to convert their degraded fellow-creatures by mingling in their vocations, and teaching them to work intelligently as well as to pray intelligently. This much must be conceded in favor of those Jesuits who have got so questionable a name in the proverbial speech of society.

After Mr. MARSHALL has given the history of the early Catholic missions in China and India, he sets before us in critical profusion every kind of record which can convey an idea of the inefficiencies, failures, and discomfitures of Protestant missions and missionaries. This kind of odium is so proverbially theological that perhaps it would be too much to expect a history like the present without a large infusion of it. The work, as has been observed, is a comprehensive one, bristling with historic facts of religious import, and not without that interest which usually belongs to the ways and manners of pagans and barbarians in contact with the agents and agencies of civilization. It will thus have attractions for general readers, apart from the story it unfolds of religious labors and developments.

DOES PROTECTION PROTECT? By W. M. GROSVENOR. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

The editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, dedicating his work to the Free-Trade League, answers his own question in the negative, doing his best to make out a plea against Government restrictions on commerce, and further attempting to justify the trust of all free traders in the coming of a good time for the liberated industry of the world. The wayward and rather stormy progress of civilization deranges the finest theories; and those of commerce and human industry must take their chance with the rest. Taking the records of the Treasury, which began regularly in 1821, Mr. GROSVENOR shows how the first period of moderate protection, from 1821 to 1824, produced a balance of importation over exportation of sixteen millions; the second period, 1825-28, of higher duties gave a balance against us of seventeen millions; the third period, 1829-32, of extreme protection, gave a balance of nearly thirty-five millions against us. The non-protective tariff of 1846-57 showed, on the other hand, a balance of trade in our favor—the amount of this for the closing seven years being one hundred and eighty-four millions. In 1861 the duties were increased, and the scales were turned, showing in 1869 a balance of two hundred and eighty-four millions against us. All this, the author assumes, goes to prove that protection has a tendency to produce "over-trading." In his chapter on Currency and Imports, Mr. GROSVENOR contends that the revivals of trade, after periods of depression, as after 1842, were not, as the protectionists assert, due to the operations of a high tariff, but to the passing away of the "inflated currency" fever, when people stopped gambling, so to speak, and went to work. The investment of a thousand millions of dollars in railroads, unprofitable for a time, fairly accounted for the derangement of 1857, in a period of light protection. In the chapter on Ship-building, Mr. GROSVENOR shows how our marine is "protected to death," and contrasts it with the commercial fleets of England, which grew so rapidly under the free-trade system of that country. His chapter on the Interference with Natural Laws states, very forcibly, the fact that in the nation's life of eighty years, the American tariff has undergone thirty-five changes, which changes he terms "commercial earthquakes," introducing the element of chance in a very injurious degree, and making trade a sort of occupation for gamesters. On the subject of Agriculture he shows that the natural increase of wealth produced from the soil has been arrested in a most remarkable manner within the last eight years. In his chapters on Cotton Manufacture, Woolen Manufacture and Iron Manufacture he meets the protectionist arguments with a formidable show of figures, and winds up his work with the Claims of Labor and the condition of the labor barometer.

Mr. GROSVENOR's book is likely to be of value to those wishing for information on the much-contested points of which it treats.

OUTLINE OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON'S PHILOSOPHY. By Rev. J. CLARK MURRAY. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

This text-book for students is introduced by a note from Dr. MCCOSH, of Princeton College, who says it is an admirable summary of Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON's philosophical system. It certainly has the hard look of an "outline," with the brevity of a summary, and contains an amount of terminology very characteristic of Sir WILLIAM and the abstruse and distinguished school of which he was the master. While mainly fitted for the scholars of a philosophical class in college, the mere general reader may gather from it the opinion that if men cannot find any divinity in their own nature, they cannot find it elsewhere in the universe of things; that what is called theology is dependent on psychological science, and that the power, or liberty, as Sir WILLIAM terms it, to recognize goodness and virtue as things superior to the merely animal instincts, is the chief proof of God's existence; the meaning of the argument being apparently that any coercion of mind in the matter of creed is the sure way to darken all human perceptions of the Deity.

THE HOLY GRAIL, AND OTHER POEMS. By ALFRED TENNYSON, D. C. L. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co.

A notice of these poems just now might be compared to the return of one of those Irish or other echoes which, dying away with repetition in the distance, come back again after an interval; for it would be hard to say of them—the poems—what has not been already said in a multitude of reviews, magazines, and journals. Everybody has read that shadowy story of Arthur, so musically told, and praised the style, so quaint and so garrulous, which shows so little change from the manner of the poet's early utterances, and gives one such a good idea of the ancient simplicity of the English speech. Some of his lines just graze the edge of a pretty platitude; but on the whole TENNYSON has the great merit of changing the old conventional fashion of the English hexameter, which had grown intolerable in this century. This small and handy little book contains all the latest lyrics of the author.

SERMONS IN THE MEMORIAL CHURCH, BALTIMORE. By Rev. OCTAVIUS PERINCHIEF. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

These well-written sermons, edited by CHARLES LANMAN, Esq., will be found to contain a large amount of excellent exhortation and commentary, conveyed in the plain, practical manner so generally acceptable in spoken sermons as well as written discourses. The book is printed on excellent paper and in good typographical style.

WHO WAS SHE? Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.

Another story of deep love—full of the passionate emotions, and punctuated with kisses, given and taken—the old, old story, in fact—old as the hills and yet young as that swarm of souls and hearts, born about seventeen or eighteen years ago, and desirous of literary enjoyment. We have here the love of small boys and girls growing into the love of young ladies and gentlemen, and sleigh-rides, in which Phil asks Gypsy for a kiss, and "she dutifully obeys." "But they were quite alone," says the author—"alone in the lonely road, and what was the harm, when the silly, loving young things cared for nothing but themselves." That way of putting it is, of course, unanswerable. But, after the kisses, come the quarrels, on which the tale necessarily hinges—absence, jealousy, words of haughty scorn, so dear to the feminine imagination, and then the strong pangs of despair, till the thing has gone far enough, after which comes the reaction, and the general happiness usually suitable to the winding up of such a story.

THE CASTAWAYS. A STORY. By Capt. MAYNE REID. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

This is another of those little tales in which Capt. REID manages to convey such an amount of geographical and other information, along with the thrilling adventures of his wandering heroes by sea and land. When we are told the story of the fierce horn-bill attacking a man in a perilous manner, we may also learn that the bird is called the *Korwé* and the *Tockus*; and when the hammer-headed shark swallows the poor sailor in the Guernsey shirt, we feel that "*Zygaena* of the Celebes Sea" is a name very well suited to such a ravenous creature. The boys are always sure to like the Captain's stories—skipping the Latin words as they go along; and the grown-up men and women may find in them a very curious and valuable variety of facts respecting the *fauna* and *flora* of remote countries.

VAGABOND ADVENTURES. By RALPH KEELER. Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co. 1870.

A book whose contents have already secured popularity in the pages of the *Atlantic*. Expanded into something like a connected autobiography from the age of eleven to twenty-two, Mr. KEELER's adventures possess all the charm which a racy style, an engaging frankness, and unusual variety of scene and incident, can confer upon them. The first two sections of the book present what is truly the romantic side of our American life and character, and contain abundant hints to the well-meaning but not very successful class of writers who are busied in the endeavor to enrich our literature by a distinctively native type of fiction. By the general reader this little volume will be taken up with pleasure and laid aside with regret. Its strokes of humor are frequent enough to commend it as an amusing companion, and its pathos, always simple and unaffected, will exert a no less pleasant and possibly more enduring influence.

ADRIFT WITH A VENGEANCE. A tale of love and adventure. By KINAHAN CORNWALLIS. New-York: CARLETON. 1870.

Those fond of scenes of thrilling adventure will find in this romance ample matter for the most intense interest. The hero, a foundling, enters life as an errand boy in a Boston dissecting-room, and from thence wanders all over the world, and at the conclusion becomes an English Earl. The book is fraught with wonderful escapes and records of peculiar enterprise, and displays a remarkable knowledge of the varied hunting episodes of strange climes. Parallel with the romance of travel and the chase, there runs the narrative of the course of true love, so that those to whom the "sports of field and flood" fail of interest, will find the congenial record of the phases of the tender passion amply repay the perusal of the volume. Altogether the book is an excellent type of the popular fiction of the period.

The Late Epidemic in Mobile.

From the Mobile Register, Nov. 20.

The Board of Health has publicly announced the end of a sickly season, which has caused so much distress to this community, and advised absentees that it is entirely safe to return. The sudden change in the weather precipitating Winter upon us, with no other premonition than a north-east rain-storm, five successive nights of heavy frost, one night accompanied with ice to the thickness of a quarter of an inch, and an atmosphere that still remains frosty, fully support the conclusion of the Board of Health. As is always the case after epidemics, some new cases will occur among those who have breathed the pestilent air, and become saturated with its poison before the advent of a purifying frost. But even these cases must soon be exhausted, and Mobile will resume its customary salubrity.

Aside from yellow fever, whose ravages as to fatality are light in comparison with former yellow fever years, the season just passed has been extraordinarily sickly. Febrile diseases, in their multifarious forms, have been prevalent to a degree never before known in the city. It is a common belief that there have been some unusual causes, local or otherwise, for the general insalubrity. The subject demands a scientific examination, and will, we trust, receive early attention from the constituted authorities. We are sure that the medical faculty that has stood so heroically at its post, even to death of a large per centum of its members, will give to the public the benefits of its experience and its science in a careful report on the history of the epidemic and in the elucidation of its causes, so far as they are traceable by philosophical investigation. Why a pestilence should settle on a locality of so limited an extent, and not spread to contiguous settlements, except when carried there on the bodies of patients already under its influence, is a matter of serious and most important inquiry. If the causes can be ascertained it would seem that remedial measures to prevent a repetition might also be reached. Some persons have taken up the idea that the deposits of Peruvian guano in large quantities in various stores in the city have something to do with it. We are told that this is forbidden by sanitary regulations in other cities, and that depots beyond the city limits are provided for storage of this valuable article of commerce. Whether there be anything real in the thought or not, it is quite certain that guano is an offense to the olfactories of all who live or pass in the neighborhood of its deposit. But whatever may be the causes of the general and unwonted poisoning of the air that has settled over the city since the middle of September, the public interests require a full and careful examination and report on it by competent authority. We look to the Board of Health and our able medical faculty to supply the want.

Long-Continued Drouth in Connecticut.

From the Norwich Bulletin, Nov. 21.

A drouth in November is somewhat of a rarity in this latitude, but it is an infliction that even its rarity does not mollify or endear. The long drouth that commenced last Spring was only temporarily arrested by the light rains of October and November, and now at the very threshold of the Winter, manufacturers look with alarm at their empty reservoirs, and operatives are regarding with apprehension and dismay the approaching cold and the prospect of no work until the thaws of January or the showers of Spring fill the streams and set in motion the idle wheels. All throughout Eastern Connecticut the mills that use water for a motor are either stopped, or running on short time, with a carefully husbanded and day to day supply. The swamps and streams that are usually swollen at this season are as dry as in August, and with the steady approach of Jack Frost to lock in security every drop of moisture, the prospect of our manufacturers for the Winter is anything but cheering, unless the unprecedented meteorological record of the year should be continued to its close, with drenching rains in December instead of Winter's snows and sleet.

College Boating Crews—The Order of Future Contests.

"The unfortunate University boat race of last Summer," says the Worcester *Spy*, "is still the subject of acrimonious controversy in the Harvard *Advocate* and the College *Courant*, which is conducted with more warmth and energy than courtesy. An article in a recent number of the *Courant* was so offensive to the Harvard sensibilities that it not only provoked a reply equally bitter in the *Advocate*, but also a communication from the Harvard Boat Club to the corresponding club at Yale, asking whether the latter Club 'authorizes or indorses the views expressed in that article.' This inquiry seemed to the Yale students too puerile and impertinent to deserve any reply, and it was, therefore, voted with great unanimity to pay no attention to it. The *Courant* says for itself, however, that, while that article was not authorized or indorsed by anybody, except the editors of the paper, 'yet it has so happened that its sentiments have given universal and entire satisfaction among all the undergraduates of the college, and have been accepted by them as a perfectly fair statement of Yale's position in the matter.' Capt. CUSHING, presiding at a meeting of the Yale Boat Club, last week, stated, in behalf of the University crew, that every one of their number had resolved that their crew should never row a race at Worcester again, under any circumstances; and that it was the universal opinion among Yale men that no Yale crew, with any sense of self-respect, could ever again row there. A motion was finally passed to the effect that no Yale crew shall be allowed to challenge a corresponding Harvard crew, except for a straight-away race of three miles, upon any course in the United States which Harvard may select. This seems to make it certain that no more college races will be rowed in Worcester—a conclusion which will not cause inconsolable grief here, and indicates, with some probability, that no Yale and Harvard races will be rowed anywhere for some time to come. If this proves to be the case, the quarrel of last Summer will not have been without some good results."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAM-SHIP MISSOURI.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, which left Havana on Nov. 19, reached this port yesterday. We are indebted to the courtesy of her purser for the prompt delivery of the interesting correspondence printed below.

Evasion of the Abolition Laws—A Young-Old Negro—What Effects Predicted—Position of the Emancipados—Just Policy of De Rodas—Registration of Foreigners—"War" Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

The pro-slavery element in the Island of Cuba is represented by all slaveholders irrespective of nationality, as the Spaniards, Cubans, Americans, Englishmen, or Frenchmen are equally zealous to hold up the profitable, unchristian and brutal institution, and are placing every impediment in the way, to prevent the carrying out of the two favors granted to the black population, namely the partial abolition of slavery and the complete freedom of the so-called *emancipados*. The birth of children is often kept a secret, and many who were born after September, 1868, are represented to have seen the light of this world at a much earlier date; and as it is almost impossible to define either a very young or very old negro's age, those under two years are called three, and those over sixty, if they are in the least robust, are declared to be forty-five or fifty. I met an old negro, yesterday, who informed me, with an expression of great wonderment in his face, that, during the reign of Captain-General TACON, (1836,) he was already a grandfather, with quite a numerous stock of grandchildren, some of them being then full grown men, but that he had suddenly become very young again, and didn't know how, his master having stated his (the negro's) age at fifty-three. According to the master's statement, this negro must have been married before he was out of his swaddling clothes, (this is apocryphal, as the swaddling clothes of Cuban negroes consists of the degree of warmth which nature weaves around them,) and a father of a family before he was a year old, for only such reasoning will make the two stories agree. This negro, who was brought here from Charleston, remembers perfectly well having seen Gen. LAFAYETTE, he being then servant to a Mr. PICKETT. The number of such cases, if followed up and found out, would be immense, and the crown officers have to submit to the hatred of slave-owners, if they intend to carry out their orders and refuse to be bribed. Even the Press, as in duty bound, defends the traffickers in blood, and the *Voz de Cuba*, in its editorial of the 9th, howls and whines in the most doleful manner against the carrying out of the law, saying:

"We are informed by Matanzas planters that they have petitioned the Government against the lists which are being formed of slaves over sixty years of age, they taking the official census of 1867 as a guide. This will cause considerable injury to the planters. When the census of 1867 was taken, the age of negroes from Africa was given by those who had this work in charge, and therefore cannot be correct. Article 19 of the decree of the 29th of September, is very formal, and orders a new census to be taken during the months intervening before the close of the present year, and justice and reason advise that this should be done as it was in Havana and other places, in order to examine every individual so as to graduate his age, thus avoiding not only injury to the planters, but also so that the slave received a benefit to which he is not entitled, as some might be wronged. These errors can be averted by taking a new census with legality and exactness."

The object of this article is apparent; it is an occult threat to the Government of the island not to be too strict in carrying out the misnamed Emancipation law, although it only relates to infants and the aged. It expresses the feelings of the strong slave-holding power and their utter disregard of the moral influence and example of the entire civilized world, excepting, perhaps, Brazil. Even a negro over sixty can earn something for his owner, and when did a planter owning slaves ever pay any attention to a slave's welfare or health, provided he produces some money for his owner. The grand secret, however, is that the planters feel that slavery is doomed. The well-known JULIAN ZULUETA truly remarked: "Four years more of slavery and all will be well; any planter who does not make a fortune within that period does not deserve to own a plantation." He spoke the truth. If all planters in Cuba are not immensely wealthy—and if some of them even are in debt—it is simply because they were spendthrifts, and have lived far beyond their means, and allowed their administrators to manage the estate, the latter always working more for their own benefit than for that of the proprietor. The Messrs. SAMUEL & JAMES WELSH, Philadelphia sugar merchants, have just purchased two large plantations and a large number of negroes near Remedios, the first owner having been heavily indebted to them. The price, I believe, was something near $700,000. But to return to the other class of negroes who are affected by the freedom decree.

The *emancipados* are the blacks captured by Spanish cruisers from slavers at sea, or after they were landed. Hitherto these so-called *emancipados* were hired out by the Government to private individuals, the Government receiving $4 25 per month for each. Captain-General RODAS, who, together with Secretary FERNANDEZ, is denounced as a rank abolitionist, has liberated over 8,000 of these unfortunates, giving them their complete freedom. These liberated negroes first receive the following document, signed by the Captain-General:

SECRETARY OF THE SUPERIOR GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

Whereas, By the documents existing in this office, it is proven that on the —— day of ——, an expedition of negroes from Africa was captured, among whom was the one numbered ——, named ——, and known in Africa by the name of ——, who is now — years of age; and as said negro has always shown good conduct, and has learned enough to know that he cannot be reduced to a state of slavery, therefore, in the use of my faculties, and in virtue of the law relating to *emancipados*, I declare said —— free from all Government supervision, and authorize him to contract for himself with perfect freedom; to dispose of himself as he pleases, remaining only subject to the laws and rules relating to colored people.

Given at Havana, ——, 187 .

(Signed) CESAREO FERNANDEZ.

These letters of freedom are given as fast as they can be made out and signed. The contracts which the negroes make with planters or others have also been changed by Gen. RODAS, and they now read as follows:

"The *emancipado* pledges himself to work for a certain person named, or any other to whom this contract might be transferred, on any work in the town or country, during a term of not less than two and not more than six years, pledging himself also to subject himself to the rules, number of working hours, &c., of the place. The contractor pays a salary of ten dollars to every man and eight to every woman, monthly, allowing eight ounces of salt beef and two and a half pounds of sweet-potatoes, or any other vegetable, as daily ration, taking care of the negro while sick, and giving three shirts, two pairs of pants and a blanket to the negro annually. These contracts are to be signed before the authorities."

This undoubtedly is much better treatment for the negroes than received by them hitherto, but is only a little different from the former system. The idea of giving a workman only ten dollars a month, who is obliged to work from fifteen to twenty hours a day in a climate which kills black and white, and of giving him eight ounces of salt meat (of a poor quality at that) and two and a half pounds of sweet potatoes, and neither bread or coffee to live on! How would the black population in the United States like or submit to such an arrangement? The only wonder is that the black population in Cuba has not risen *en masse* and repeated the scenes of Hayti and San Domingo.

REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS.

The Consuls of the different nations, with one or two exceptions, have requested their countrymen to come forward and register, in accordance with the law of Spain regarding foreigners in Cuba. The law is much better than the former one, and will cause less annoyance to persons coming here, while it prevents Cubans, to a large extent, from claiming foreign protection, unless they are really entitled to it.

The "war" goes on with slight variations, but we must now expect a change, the dry weather having set in. Operations, on a small scale, continue throughout the island, and, excepting in the immediate vicinity where Gen. VALMASEDA commands, the Cubans are losing ground to a certain extent. When all signal-towers are built on the line from Puerto Principe to Ciego de Avila, it will be very difficult, if not altogether impossible, for a Cuban force to cross, at least not in any considerable number, and without exposing themselves to defeat. Mr. LUIS VARONA, a brother of CHARLES VARONA, the leader of the insurrection in the Camaguey, was lately captured and executed by the Spaniards. He was but twenty-six years of age, and very talented. Previous to his death he acknowledged that only his love for Miss MARIA DE MARMOL, a sister of the celebrated Cuban General, made him join the Cubans, she having exacted that he should join them. Since then he has behaved bravely. This is not the only case in which young Cubans have joined the forces from similar motives.

QUASIMODO.

TRAVEL IN AIR.

The Extent of Ballooning in Paris—Godard's Workshops and Manufactory of Balloons—Dreams Realized—The Balloon College.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1870.

Not less than three thousand eight hundred persons have applied to the Government for confidential posts, to be reached by the aerial route. The balloon trade is the only one, with the exception of that pertaining to fighting implements—among which we may include that terrible "tooting weapon," the bugle—which thrives at this time.

MANUFACTORY OF BALLOONS.

Several of the railway stations have been converted into balloon workshops, and a most prodigious activity is displayed in the fabrication of these aerial locomotives. Mons. GODARD has obtained the use of the magnificent buildings of the Orleans Railway station for the manufacture of the balloons ordered from him by the Post-office Department. Nothing can be stranger than the aspect of those great glass-covered, vaulted ways, where formerly noisy engines with puffings and whistlings moved majestically along their lines—when hundreds of cars conveyed thousands of passengers to the outer world—there is now no noisy bustle, no indications of the feverish movement which kept all alive, only a few weeks ago. Instead of iron and wood, cotton and silk stuffs, cordages fill up the store-houses of the station; and if it was not for the rails on the ground and the signs over the doorways, it would not be difficult to fancy that the miraculous carpet of the Arabian Nights had been found, and that I had been suddenly transported to a far-off region, into the work-shops of a manufacture entirely unknown in our hemisphere. In half a dozen rooms men are employed in oiling and preparing long strips of red and white and blue stuff, in order to render them water-proof. When this process is completed, these strips are handed over to women, about one hundred of whom are employed by M. GODARD in hand-sewing, which he greatly prefers to that of the machine. NADAR employs the latter. By the way M. GODARD manufactured balloons by hand before sewing-machines were invented, and like a true Frenchman he will not listen to innovations until he has let slip a hundred chances of fortune by adhering to his old fogy system. At this time, however, M. GODARD's experience in ballooning permits him to indulge in the harmless prejudice in favor of the needle of his grandmother, as there happens to be numberless women too glad to be employed on any terms. Women are also employed in making the nets which cover the silky surface of the balloon, but a respectable force of sailors is also at work in preparing the strong cordages required in the launching of the machine. The wreck of M. DE JONVILL's "Liberté" balloon was due to negligence on the part of the sailors who loosened their hold on the ropes too soon. The workshops of M. GODARD are the most extensive in Paris, and are directed by himself and his son, M. EUGENE GODARD, who has inherited the aerostatic predilections of his father.

DREAMS REALIZED.

Who would have dreamed two months since that balloons and carrier pigeons could ever become the principal links of communication between Paris and the rest of creation. Only a great beleaguered city like Paris could employ balloons successfully, for only in a great mart could there ever be found the vast mass of material requisite for the first experiments, and the after improvements needful to bring them into practical utility. Captive balloons were employed in 1793 by the Northern Army of the first French Republic, with MONTGOLFIER, the reputed inventor of balloons, for director; but the Postal Dispatch balloon is due to the enterprise of the men of the Republic of 1870. One of these postal balloons is to set sail every day, when not prevented by stress of weather, and if the siege continues much longer the Parisians may learn to do without railways—who knows! A project is now under consideration for enabling the Government and the public to avail itself much more largely of the aerial route for postal purposes. In this project photography plays the principal part. Microscopic copies of various journals are to be obtained by means of this art. On reaching their destination they are to be magnified by the reverse process and printed at the expense of the Government at Tours. A system of communication with the families and friends of the besieged, who are in the provinces or in foreign countries, is also to be adopted. A series of questions, to which either "Yes" or "No" can be applied, are to be made use of by the "insiders"—these interrogative epistles to be sent off by balloon. The "outsiders" are to respond affirmatively or negatively as the case may be, with address and signature to the care of the Government at Tours. Then clerks are to be employed in copying these replies on sheets of paper, which will thus be made to contain several hundred letters. These sheets are then to be reproduced by photographic process on diminutive squares of thin paper, to be confided to the romantic safeguard of a carrier-dove. Nothing can be more cunningly devised, it must be admitted, and we are all awaiting anxiously the first arrival by this news-carrier of tender memorials.

THE TYPE OF BALLOONS.

The following subject is of so absorbing (so palpitating we would say in French) interest at this time, that I do not hesitate to give full extracts from a notice of M. GODARD's establishment which I find in a morning paper. In fact, while awaiting the attack of the Prussian hordes, I find this topic an excellent "derivative," and infinitely more entertaining and instructive than the record of glorious assaults, with its foregone conclusions of killed and wounded—a very shame which the nineteenth century "*Revenons à nos moutons.*" To come back to our sheep. The type of the balloons constructed (?) by M. GODARD for the Postal Administration is entirely spherical. The proportions are as follows: Diameter, 16 yards; superficies about 805 square yards; volume, 5,356 cubic yards. The stuff employed by M. GODARD is a strong glazed cambric oiled and varnished. With machinery forty thicknesses of this cambric are cut out at one time. After this operation these strips are sewed together with a double waxed white thread; this part of the establishment is under the immediate superintendence of Mme. GODARD. When the seams are all firmly sewed, the balloon is passed over to the men who put it through the oiling process by rubbing on the oil vigorously several times over, in order to secure its impermeability. A valve in strong wood is set into the upper pole of the balloon—this valve is kept closed by India-rubber springs. A long cord is attached to this valve and traverses the lower pole, enabling the aeronaut to regulate the descent of the balloon. When about to set sail, M. GODARD rubs around the valve a mixture of tallow and linseed-flour to prevent any escape of gas. A vast net-work of tarred twine envelops the balloon. To the extremity of this net a strong wooden hoop is adjusted, for the purpose of sustaining the basket and of permitting the "Captain" to manœuvre his balloon. The basket is a wicker-work, and measures about a yard in width, a yard and a half in length and a yard and a quarter in height. The eight cords which attach the basket to the hoop are woven firmly into the osier, so that a rupture is impossible. Benches are adjusted to two of the sides, which allow room for six persons to be seated. Around the basket the sand-bags and dispatch-bags, with three hundred metres of rope are ranged. This latter provision is intended for throwing out to drag on the ground and diminish the speed on descending.

GODARD'S EMPLOYES.

Mons. GODARD employs in all one hundred men and one hundred women in the manufacture of his balloons, and besides has confided to him by the authorities the aerostatic education of twenty coast guards and fifteen sailors, who have developed a very decided bent for this branch of the science of transportation. The whole GODARD family, consisting of ten persons, is constantly employed in the factory. The model of balloon which M. GODARD has decided upon as the best heretofore invented, is as above described in the matter of proportion and material. Its weight when filled with ordinary burning gas is about a ton, comprising six hundred pounds of sand-bags, three persons weighing about 150 pounds each and 1,000 pounds of dispatches. The first balloon of the series of seven ordered from M. GODARD was the "Washington." He counts on a departure every two or three days, as it requires ten days for the manufacture of a single one. He hopes later to have one ready every morning. The cost of one of these cambric balloons is not more than $1,200, now that they are made by the wholesale. The former balloons were made entirely of silk, and cost immense sums, consequently ruining every one who dabbled in balloon stock, as GODARD and NADAR can both testify.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Annual Agricultural and Mechanical Fair—Some of the Articles Exhibited—Extensive Variety of Productions in the State.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

Since the elections the Fair of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society is the grand event in this State. It has last closed. Since the war this movement had not been taken up until last year, when a Fair was held which did very well, but was inferior to that of this year. The fair lasted three days, and was attended by about seven thousand persons at the maximum of its crowd, making, perhaps, twice that number as the aggregate of visitors the three days. The weather was fine and the success in every way quite satisfactory.

A glance at the material exhibited will afford, perhaps, the best idea of what the Fair consisted of, especially to readers of a different latitude:

First—In the agricultural department, "Field Crops" were: Wool, cotton, bread-corn, stock-corn, white wheat, red wheat, oats, rye, barley, clover-hay, grass-hay, Lucerne hay, (greatest yield of hay being 3,136 pounds to the acre,) Irish potatoes, sweet-potatoes, peas, arrow-root, cashaws, buck-wheat, pumpkins, tanyah, ramie, radishes, tobacco, turnips, upland rice, garden seeds, and "collections of commercial articles grown and exhibited by one planter."

Second—Of Cattle, there were exhibited, Devon cows, heifers and calves; Durham cows, bulls and calves; Ayrshire bulls and heifers; Alderney bull; Brahmin bulls; grade cows, bulls and calves; and "largest collection or herd of cattle."

Third—Of horses there were light-draft mares and stallions, heavy-draft brood mares and stallions; colts, fillies, bloods and ponies; matches, saddle-horses, walking horses, geldings and trotters. The horse show was rather slim, for an agricultural community. There were, besides the horses proper, jacks, jennets, harness mules, pair mules and mule colts.

Fourth—Swine were exhibited of Essex, Berkshire, Chester County and native. Of sheep there were merino bucks and ewes; South Down bucks, ewes and lambs; Bakewell bucks, Cotswold bucks and ewes, grade bucks, and pen (collection) of merino ewes. Of goats the number was very small, the collection consisting of one full-blood Cashmere buck, another native buck and a pair of kids.

Fifth—Poultry. There were in this department some very fine specimens; among which were barn-yard fowls, Irish muff game, Earl Derby game, light Brahmas, Rouen ducks, Aylesbury ducks, and Muscovies; a pair of Brahmin geese, and a bronze Poland turkey. Connected with this department was a collection of seventeen English rabbits on exhibition.

Sixth—In what was known as the Household Department were arrow-root starch, sorghum syrup, hams, baking-powder, sweet potato starch, Irish potato starch, butter, vinegar, dried okra, dried apples, sorghum sugar, lard, domestic soap, tallow candles, various kinds of jelly, (cherry, apple, may-pop, muscadine, haw, and blackberry,) brandy-cherries, brandy-grapes, brandy-peaches, domestic wines, (hock, blackberry, gooseberry and scuppernong,) French sauce, preserves, (of pears, orange, quince, tomato, peach, cantelope, gooseberry and fig,) dried figs, dried persimmons, crystallized fruits, (water-melon, citron, and several others, in a collection,) various kinds of cake, (sponge, food, snow, pound and fruit,) pickles, (green tomato, artichoke, cucumber, Atzejar, citron, green-pepper, onion, yellow, mixed and cabbage,) catsups, (tomato, red pepper, cucumber and pepper,) cocoa-nut marmalade, stuffed mangoes, cordials, (cinnamon and cherry,) breads, pepper mangoes, French mustard, candy, pumpkin chips, conserves, assorted fruits, American dates, pears, table apples, Thomas grapes, pomegranates, pecan nuts, honey, water-melons, chestnuts, walnuts, raspberries, strawberries, and several miscellaneous collections containing several varieties.

Seventh—Bees. There were two patented hives or palaces on exhibition, one of which (by Dr. E. B. TURNIPSEED) was very recently patented. There were several specimens of honey, both in frame or box, and in comb.

Eighth—Trees. There were 200 varieties of pear trees, 150 varieties of peach, 170 varieties of apple, and a box of medlars. With these were a box of garden seeds and a fine collection exhibited in glass cases numbering maybe 50.

Ninth—Southern Domestic Fabrics embraced cotton socks, over-socks, blankets, rugs, mats, hose, silk stockings, woolen coverlets, home-spun cloth, wool-yarn, counterpanes, silk shawls, laid-work quilt, framed raised work, embroidered slippers, patch-work quilts, knit quilts, child's braided dress, crib quilt, silk quilts, ottoman cover, table-cloths, log-cabin quilt, tatting mats, worsted quilts, infants' cloaks, mechanical quilt.

Tenth—Needle and fancy work—The articles, and even the varieties, in this department, were so numerous that only a person of them need be mentioned in order to give an idea of the whole. There were embroideries, crochets, tattings, nettings, French needle-work, crochet lace, hair work, wax-flower work, shell work, wax-fruit work, leather work, and some other nondescript styles of work; and the articles so made up were tidies, gown yokes, chemise bands, skirts, hoods, capes, socks, shawls, saddle-cloths, talmas, night-gowns, cradle quilts, infant's robes, sacks, bands, glove cases, hats, cushions, and the like.

Eleventh—Southern manufactures and other products comprised saddles, bridles, harness of various kinds, okra hemp, shirtings, ladies' shoes, warps, osnaburgs, yarns, sheep-skins tanned, calf-skins, sole leather, plantation leather, whang, stone ware, specimens (about sixty) of medicinal products of South Carolina.

Twelfth—The Mechanical Department showed a hand-sewer for seeds, hoop-tightener, cotton-seed huller, smut machine, four-seat carriage, two-horse wagon, ox-carts, buggies, cotton gins, land planter, feed-cutter, thresher, horse-cultivators, hand-cultivators, sweeps, gang plow and pole, deep plow, sweep plow, subsoiling plows, turning plow, rice drill, grain drill, rotary harrow, pulverizing harrow, grist-mill castings, pinions and castings, iron railings, gear pinions, sweeps, grist-mill, post-hole auger, portable six-horse engine, (steam,) and several styles of cotton press.

Thirteenth—The fine arts were represented in a liberal variety of oil paintings, (probably twenty,) crayon drawings, pastel pictures, architectural drawings, panelins, specimens of penmanship and collections of engravings.

Fourteenth—The et cetera may be grouped under the heading Miscellaneous. Here were pianos, window screens, dressing-cases, cotton ties, egg etching, stuffed birds and animals, map of South Carolina, a violin of domestic make, cases of jewelry, calendar clock, (South Carolina made,) specimens of book-binding, cotton-seed oil-cake, and some toys.

In general, there was much interest manifested in the Fair. Among the notable items were the Ramie—the new textile fabric now being introduced here—the tanyah, both stock and roots—an esculent root—cashaws, which is the name of a kind of potato-squash, and arrow-root in its native form. To-day—the 17th of November—brought our first killing frost of the season. Such lateness has not been known probably in thirty years.

BONER.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Responsibilities of Our Rich Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remarks that have recently appeared in your paper from time to time apropos of the conduct of certain wealthy citizens, have led me to think once more on a subject about which I have thought a good deal and written not a little. Without going into the merits or demerits of the particular case under discussion, (for want of sufficiently accurate knowledge,) I wish to make a few suggestions tending to modify some of the conclusions either directly expressed in or easily inferred from your articles.

More than a year ago, writing to the TIMES on a kindred topic, I defined (correctly, I think,) the popular conception of a rich man's duty. This conception is two fold. First, that he should give liberally for some public purpose, either charitable or educational. It does not make much matter what the object is, provided it can be brought under one of those two heads; secondly, that he should subscribe handsomely toward the expenses of his political party,—that is to say, for the benefit of its professional politicians and wire-pullers, and the "men inside" it. If he does one or both of these things, he is patted on the back and praised in the newspapers; but if he aspires to be anything more than a convenient milch cow, if he has any independent opinions on leading questions, and expresses them independently, he is apt to be bullied or snubbed, or at best, disregarded, even by those who generally agree with him. The normal rich man, according to popular conception, is only a public steward. There can be no clearer illustration of this than the case of Mr. PEABODY. He is our model millionaire. What opinion or *dictum* of his on any important question is popularly received as an authority? Is it even generally known what his opinions on great questions were?

Do not misunderstand me. I don't mean to affirm or insinuate that the rich men of New-York ought not to occupy themselves with the condition of the poor and the means of improving it, or that they are absolved from the duty of contributing to the honest and necessary outlays of their political associates. But I *do* say that no amount of expenditure in these directions would remove the political evils under which New-York suffers. It is the interest of Tammany to keep the foundation of its power in ignorance and abject poverty, and, even if any improvements were effected in the condition of the lowest class, Tammany would manage to get the credit of it for itself. Let A. T. STEWART expend a million in model lodging-houses—I venture to assert that the Ring majority would not be reduced a thousand votes by this proceeding.

There will be no harm in looking back a little and asking, How originated this deplorable state of things in New-York? It "came as a thief," but not "in the night"—that is, not in one night or one day. It was the gradual result of several influences. Probably you will agree with me that the first and worst of these was making the Judiciary elective. Well, did the rich men of the City do that? No; it was the work of the worst professional politicians of both parties, and the rural population was largely responsible for it. I don't mean to acquit the wealthy denizens of the City altogether; they did not oppose the innovation with proper vigilance and energy; but their offense was less heinous than that of many others. He who submits to a wrong without showing proper fight is culpable, but less culpable than he who originates the wrong and carries it through. And if we examine in detail the other pernicious influences, such as the supremacy of the Romish Church, the intrusion of disreputable men into the most important offices, the local corruption and disintegration of the Republican Party, &c., &c., we shall find that the sins of your wealthier citizens in respect of them all were chiefly negative, and that it is very unfair to make scapegoats of them for the positive errors of the whole or a majority of the community.

When a rich man is charged with refusing to take his proper part in public life and duties, through indolence or excessive devotion to his private affairs, the charge is frequently unjust. The true reason often is that his self-respect as a gentleman and a moral man (that is, a truthful and honest man) forbid him. The "strange bedfellows" with whom politics, like misery, make him acquainted, disgust all his better nature. I don't speak of being abused in the newspapers, for I make small account of the man who could be deterred by that from doing anything; but it is a very different matter to be obliged to associate with the habitual concoctors and circulators of such abuse. What the *Sewer* or the *Jacobin* may say of me in its columns is to me less then nothing, but it is something—a very disagreeable something—to meet the editor of either of them on "hail fellow, well met" terms, and to be forced to propitiate him in order to get his good will for the party and its nominees.

But it may be said: this objection applies to party politics, but not to associations independent of party for purposes of municipal reform. Well, that experiment has been tried. The last phase of it was the Citizens' Association. Need I say more?

When a rich man (and I use the term rich in its widest sense, so as to include every man with an independence, however modest,) turns his attention seriously to City affairs, he meets with small support from that portion of the community, which in Europe would be called the upper-middle class or bourgeoisie, small, thriving shopkeepers, "bosses" of various kinds, business men in moderate positions, all those who are just "getting on," and might be expected to take a lively interest in the good government and welfare of the city. This point I could illustrate largely, were it necessary, from my own little experience, while I was a citizen and resident of New-York. It has often been made a reproach to our rich men that they will give their money for projects of reform, but not their time. The reproach may be just, but there are some classes who will neither give time nor money.

In short, our honest rich men (I mean those who are not great speculators and buyers-up of railroads, Legislatures, &c.,) get much advice—which is the cheapest possible commodity, and, like kicks and physic, pleasanter to give than take—but very little assistance or encouragement. Consequently they grow timid. Their timidity is furthered by the fact that they are usually of mature age, and have been brought up in peaceful pursuits. They are prone to belong to the *parti de l'ordre*, as a Frenchman would say—in other words, to acquiesce in the party in power. If that party is composed of arrant knaves, still they will try to keep on good terms with them, as a Russian gentleman tries to keep on good terms with the Russian Police, though knowing them to be the vilest wretches. They say to themselves, "It is true, these are terrible scoundrels. We would give a great deal to see them all hung, and the balance sent to the State Prison. But the public won't back us, and what can we do ourselves against the Ring, with its array of foreign ruffians and native renegades, and priests, and what not—above all, with its appliances and opportunities for making war at the enemy's expense? *Si populus vult spoliari, spolietur.* Every man must make the best terms he can for himself." Such a conclusion may not be very patriotic or self-sacrificing, but it is human nature.

Responsibility goes hand in hand with power. Before we can make the hereditary wealth of New-York responsible for the political evils under which the City groans, we must show that it has, or ever had, the power to prevent those evils.

CARL BENSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday, Nov. 19, 1870.

"Fowl" Play—Sports Contrary to Law.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, NO. 696 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The holiday season being near for the "sport," as it is termed, of tying fowls to stones, and otherwise, the undersigned would kindly, and in the spirit of humanity, remind all persons that it is contrary to law, and that this Society has taken the necessary measures to enforce the same, by the arrest and punishment of offenders discovered in the violation thereof.

HENRY BERGH, President.

The Vanderpool-Field Murder—One of the Suspected Assassins of Field is Arrested and Hangs Himself.

Marshall, Mich., Correspondence of Detroit Post.

Last week officer ROWLEY arrested a man named SORELY DE FOREST, prowling around his house in Frequents. DE FOREST had been sleeping in barns, &c. He was placed in jail charged with vagrancy, and in default of bail was sentenced to the House of Correction for one year, where he desired to go. He said that he had friends living in Flint, in this State, and that a lawyer there had charged him with a great crime. He spoke of the Vanderpool trial as though he knew all about it. He acted very strangely, and an ex-member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who saw him as he came into ROWLEY's house, questioned him somewhat, and then gave his opinion that DE FOREST was the murderer of FIELD. DE FOREST was placed in jail, and this morning he was found in his cell with a rope hanging around his neck and tied to an iron bar, dead. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death by his own hands. A mystery hangs around the man, and it is said from his own statements that he implicated himself in the murder of FIELD, and supposed he was arrested for some such crime. No one here knows him.

The Recent Suicide at Niagara Falls—Some Further Facts—The Unfortunate Woman Proves to Have Been the Wife of a Prominent Citizen of Chicago.

From the Chicago Republican, Nov. 22.

The tale which commenced with the advertising of Mrs. T. M. AVERY, in the *Republican* of Saturday, as missing from her home at No. [illegible] West Washington-street, has a terrible and tragical ending. Mrs. AVERY disappeared at 4½ o'clock on Friday afternoon, and search for her was immediately instituted. The newspapers were brought into requisition and large rewards offered for her return. During yesterday, a party acting upon the supposition that she had fallen into the Chicago River and been drowned, chartered the tug *Annie L. Smith*, and were engaged in dragging the river at points near the various bridges, but without success. During the forenoon a telegram was received by the Police authorities, from Niagara Falls, asking whether a man named T. M. AVERY resided in Chicago, and saying that a woman, who had registered her name at one of the hotels at the Falls as Mrs. HILL, had left a letter there for him, previous to having committed suicide. Mr. C. E. CULVER, a friend of Mr. AVERY's, in whose hands the matter was placed, telegraphed back for the contents of the letter, and for any particulars which could be learned. The reply established beyond all doubt that the writer of the letter was Mrs. AVERY. The particulars, so far as known, are as follows: Mrs. AVERY arrived at the Falls on Saturday night, and registered as Mrs. HILL, as before stated. Nothing in her conduct excited notice on the part of those who witnessed her arrival. Yesterday morning she left the house, going toward the Falls, and was seen to throw herself over into the boiling mass of waters. Those at the hotel, upon learning the facts of the case, made an examination of her effects, to ascertain, if possible, whence she came, and by so doing discovered the letter before mentioned. Upon receiving the telegram from Mr. CULVER, asking for its contents, an answer saying that no name was signed to it, but that several names (the names of the family) were mentioned, and love sent to all, and a desire to be remembered with love by all was expressed.

Mrs. AVERY was, twelve years ago, taken with a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which she was ill a long time, and when the disease left her, it was discovered that her sickness had impaired her mental faculties. She has ever since appeared dejected, and imagined herself a burden to her friends and to herself. She had made no effort to take her life, but a constant watch was kept upon her movements. Of late she showed a decided improvement, appearing more like her former self, and raising the hope that she would, ere long, completely recover, and relieve instead of add to the cares of the stricken family. It is imagined by those best acquainted with her that the idea of self-destruction was formed after leaving her home, on Friday last, and that, without more thought, she proceeded to carry it into execution. She must have gone immediately to the train, in order to arrive there when she did. To form so strange and desperate a resolve, and to carry it out with unflinching fidelity, shows a single and peculiar phase of insanity, which her friends could not have been cognizant of. That she desired her friends to know that she had committed suicide, is evident from the letter addressed to her husband; but that she should decide upon the Falls as the best and surest place to commit the deed seems strange. Why she should not desire to have her body delivered into the hands of her friends is equally singular. The unfortunate lady had a very large circle of acquaintances, and the sidewalk in front of the residence of Mr. AVERY was filled with people during the greater portion of yesterday. Mr. THOS. M. AVERY, the bereaved husband, is one of our best-known citizens, prominent in the lumber trade, wealthy, and a Christian man, liberal in mind and purse. The present is the second tragical event which has visited his near kindred within a brief period—a brother having committed self-destruction at Toledo only a few months since. He has the warm and heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

An Agrarian Murder Case in Illinois—A Father and Son on Trial for their Lives.

Ottawa (Ill.) Correspondence of Chicago Times, Nov. 21.

The Circuit Court, this afternoon, began the trial of WILLIAM and WILLIAM LONGWORTH, Jr., for the killing of WM. ROBINSON. This is a case of great importance, and will last all of this week. There is a long list of witnesses on either side. Much public interest is excited from the fact that the unfortunate prisoners, as well as the deceased, have many friends. The deceased was an old citizen, and a wealthy farmer. The LONGWORTHS, father and son, are also wealthy, and of good character. The general facts are these: There was an old feud between ROBINSON and LONGWORTH, Sr., arising out of the location of a line of fence between their respective farms in the town of Dimmick, near Peru, in this county. WILLIAM LONGWORTH, Jr., in an affidavit for a separate trial, sets forth that he is fifteen years old; that ROBINSON was a quarrelsome man, having, as he understands, once killed a man in a dispute about some hogs; that he had recently assaulted and beat him, the prisoner, WILLIAM LONGWORTH, Jr., so violently that he is still suffering from the injuries he then sustained; that ROBINSON came to seize his father's land; that on the 7th of October, the day of the tragedy, his father and a hired man having gone to protect the fence, ROBINSON and another man came up, and LONGWORTH, Sr., and ROBINSON came to blows; LONGWORTH was thrown down and ROBINSON was beating him, and that ROBINSON had a gun, which went off, and he, the boy, thought his father was shot. His father then cried for help, first to a man standing near, and then to his boy, exclaiming: "WILLIE, are you going to stand there and see him kill me?" Then he, WILLIAM, Jr., advanced with a gun he had in his hand, intending to knock ROBINSON off from his father with the butt of it, but was prevented by ROBINSON's hired man, and then, thinking they intended to kill his father, he drew the gun and shot ROBINSON; that he took the gun out of the house and followed his father and the hired man without their knowledge or the direction of any one, but to protect his father, fearing ROBINSON intended to use violence against him. The Court overruled the motion for a separate trial. The indictment charges premeditated murder against the LONGWORTHS. The prosecution claim that the LONGWORTHS had conspired to kill ROBINSON, and executed the deed in concert in accordance with a previously devised plan of action.

Sad Results of Intemperance—A Man Murdered by his Wife at New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 17.

About 4 o'clock yesterday evening a man named CHARLES DARWIN was killed at his residence, at the corner of Clara and Perdido streets, by his wife, JANE DARWIN. The circumstances of the fearful tragedy, so far as the reporter was able to ascertain them, were as follows: The couple were living alone at the house, having no children with them. They are about sixty-five years of age, and both were accustomed to drink, the man, it is said, being almost constantly intoxicated. He was so yesterday, and, coming home early in the day, had a dispute with his wife, which ended in his severely beating her. He then went to bed to sleep off the effects of his debauch. After sleeping several hours, he got up and again renewed the quarrel with his wife, threatening this time to take her life, as she alleges. She endeavored to get out of his way, and did escape with a single blow, the man returning to bed and the woman going out of the house; but she almost immediately returned, armed with a hatchet, and demanded to know if he was in earnest when he said he would kill her. He replied, "Yes, I am," and at the words she hit him with the blade of the hatchet, repeating the blows six times, inflicting mortal wounds, from which he died at 6 o'clock in the evening. The horrible spectacle when the officers arrived at the house beggars description. The poor man lay on the bed, the blood pouring from the gashes in his head, and in two places the brain protruding. He breathed heavily and every respiration sent out fresh streams of blood. The woman confessed that she did it, and surrendered herself to Officers LEWIS and THOMPSON, by whom she was conveyed to the Central Station. The wounded man was attended by Drs. FENER and HUAD, who did everything they could to alleviate his sufferings, but he died two hours afterward. One similar tragedy occurred in the city two years ago; but the two cases remain unparalleled in the annals of crime. Either desperate ferocity, or the mind driven frantic by ill-treatment, could alone have prompted the execution of so dreadful a deed. The reporter saw her in the lock-up, last night, and learned from her the preceding facts. When informed that her husband was dead she exclaimed: "I'm glad of it; had he laid his hands on me again, I would have been gone forever." These words were said in a calm determined tone, that left no doubt of her sincerity. She showed no emotion save the stern calm that settled on her features. But it made the heart of her questioner sick to listen to the utterance. An old woman, gray-haired and decrepid; her face rugged and hardened by exposure; deep lines seam her countenance, and give her the appearance of an exceedingly aged person; and such an indifference, in view of the awful deed just committed, seemed too horrible for belief.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 25, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, John Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques and Miss Emily Mestayer.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeomans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE RAPPAREE. Leading characters by Messrs. Frank Mayo, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gensine.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FROU-FROU. Leading characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander and Mr. C. Wheatleigh.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
FAUST, LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, &c. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hall.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts.
GRAND FAIR. For the benefit of the sufferers by the war in France.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
THE MESSIAH, (Oratorio.) Artists: Miss Christina Nilsson, Miss H. Beebe, Miss A. L. Cary, Mr. M. W. Whitney and Mr. Geo. Simpson.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Grand Duke of MECKLENBURG, according to a Versailles dispatch, is rapidly advancing. No news of importance was received at Versailles from Paris on Wednesday. The bombardment of Thionville has continued with unabated activity since Tuesday morning. The weather all over France has been stormy for several days, with heavy falls of rain and snow. A public meeting is proposed to be held in London to express regret that the Germans have abandoned a defensive policy for one of aggression. A German man-of-war is cruising in the vicinity of the Azores.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The probable nature of the answer which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF may send to Earl GRANVILLE's note is still discussed in England. Earl RUSSELL, in a letter to the London *Times*, says: "If the Czar proposes to set aside the treaty of Paris by force, let us meet him with force; the sooner the better." The London *Morning Post*, referring to the subject of the forthcoming Russian response, says that diplomacy is wholly at fault in conjecturing its nature. According to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, the reply is "very conciliatory." It explains the pacific meaning of previous declarations, and affirms that Russia craves peace generally, and in the East especially. It would be impossible to maintain it without a common understanding, and Russia shrinks from acting separately from other Powers.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

In Madrid, says a London telegram, a Republican insurrection is momentarily expected. The Captain-General of Aragon has telegraphed to Marshal PRIM that the revolution will succeed if reinforcements are not forwarded.

GENERAL.

At Philadelphia, Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by a review of troops and and a colored company was attacked by the mob. One of the assailants was stabbed with a bayonet, and one of the colored men was shot.

Archbishop SPAULDING visited Washington yesterday, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the Catholic Churches of the city. Resolutions were passed, in which the invasion of Papal territory by VICTOR EMMANUEL was condemned.

A negro named EDWARDS shot and killed a colored man named STILES yesterday, at Elizabeth, Va., for being too intimate with his wife.

Ex-Secretary COX denies that he was ever inclined to issue a patent to the New-Idria Company.

It is reported that Gov. MCCLURG, of Missouri, has convened an extra session of the Legislature of that State.

The St. Louis *Tribune* is soon to appear as a morning paper, under the direction of Gen. ISAAC F. SHEPHERD.

There was a horse-race at Poughkeepsie yesterday, which was won by D. OLMSTEAD's *Careless*.

The fourth annual reunion of the Army of the Cumberland took place at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday. Among those present were Gens. SHERMAN, ROSECRANS, HOOKER and GARFIELD. A large portion of the exercises were commemorative of the life and services of Gen. THOMAS.

The Immigration Convention at Indianapolis, yesterday, adopted resolutions favoring a management of the affairs connected with immigration by the Federal authorities, and condemning the system in operation in New-York. A minority report by the New-York member of the Committee was tabled, and the delegation refused a fair hearing. They accordingly withdrew from the Convention.

Governor-General DE RODAS, of Cuba, celebrated the election of AOSTA to the throne of Spain by pardoning twelve men under sentence of death.

The Spanish war vessel *Victoria* is reported ashore at Mariel and will probably be a total loss.

Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed throughout the country. In this City the churches were thronged in the morning. The usual dinners were given at the public and private institutions. The parades of the target companies and fantasticals were numerous. The day was characterized by no unusual occurrence.

The Governor has appointed Col. DANIEL WM. JOHNSON Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance.

We are indebted to Purser H. M. GRAY, of the steam-ship *San Francisco*, for valued additions to our files.

The State of the Sick Man.

Whatever may be the results of the present difficulty between Russia and England, it is clear that before the advances of a vigorous organizing Empire, like the Russian, a feeble and disorganizing rival, like Turkey, must yield. It is impossible for England to interpose forever between the two. The point must be reached when her interests will not support the strain, and then Turkey must yield to civilization.

English writers and statesmen too often insist on representing Turkey as progressive, and Russia as a barbarous or effete Power. The capacity for development of the Ottoman is the burden of most English commentaries on the Eastern question, and a species of morbid sentiment has been created in favor of the fungoid civilization of the dying Empire.

Turkey is Constantinople, even more fully than Paris is France. In that city a wise and experienced statesman, ALI PASHA,—assisted by two or three able subordinates of his own race, educated in European capitals, and a number of European assistants, who, under a service more or less efficient, are dearly paid,—holds head against the internal attacks of Ottoman barbarism as well as the external menaces of the diplomacy of Europe, and manages to impress the Western average mind that Constantinople is a charming place in spite of everything, and the Turks really a most tolerant and amiable race. Yet, before the American war, there were streets in Pera, even, where a Christian could not go save at the risk of his life, and at this day there is not a Parhalik where the forms of law are respected an instant longer than it pleases the Pasha to follow them. The innate bias of the Mussulman against education by letters is as great as in any Roman Catholic country at any time within the past century; and his unconquerable aversion to a Christian cannot be unknown even to those who have seen only Stamboul. Even where the same race embraces both religions, the distinction between the Christian and his compatriot Mussulman is too striking to leave room for question. In the Christian portion there will be the greatest eagerness to attend schools, and the utmost indifference to them in the Mohammedan. It is an indisputable fact that the *vis inertia* of the Mohammedan element of Turkey is against all advance in civilization, and to such a degree that no force but conquest can overcome it. If Stamboul could move, it would only be the motion of the head without the body.

More than this, the innovations on the Moslem law have seriously demoralized the faithful. It is not at all uncommon to hear even the common soldiers say that now that the law is broken by the Padischah the end has come. The last concessions extorted by the Cretan insurrection in favor of the Christians, the Sultan's visit to Paris, &c., were received by the army in Crete as the sign of that long-ago-foretold expulsion of their empire from Europe which forms the subject of an universal credence among Mussulmans, and produced an immediate and remarkable demoralization.

The army, nominally four hundred thousand strong, is composed of excellent material, but with the worst conceivable discipline and officering. The best officers are European adventurers, the most capable of whom now in high command is probably the conqueror of Crete, MEHMET ALI PASHA, "the Prussian." The commander of the marine forces, Admiral HOBART PASHA, is a man of little real ability, but of much foolhardiness, not favorably known in the English service, which he left for the Turkish, either for character or capacity. His Captains are a stolid, apathetic set; the crews are without discipline, and for economy's sake, never exercised in the use of their guns. During the Cretan insurrection there was only one instance of a Turkish man-of-war attacking seriously a Greek blockade-runner, and she was very near being captured, owing her safety to the approach of an ironclad consort.

As to finances, all the world knows that between bad systems of collection and corrupt disbursement there is no reliance to be put on the Malieh in times of pressure. If Russian finances are weak, Turkish are rotten.

But an element more favorable to Russia in certain emergencies is the Pro-Russian party in the capital itself, including many of the most obstinate and influential of the Mussulman magnates—a party always respectable, and much increased of late by the able diplomacy of the Russian Ambassador. The personal influence and administrative ability of ALI PASHA alone have kept the Russian party from power in several crises, and when he dies or is disgraced, it will be difficult to find a head who will keep the Empire in even its present relations with the Western Powers. If left to themselves, there is little doubt that the majority of the Beys and ultra-Turkish Pashas would prefer an easy yielding to the tutelage of Russia, with a guarantee of personal privileges and tranquillity, to a perpetual struggle of which they see the inevitable result. It would not be at all surprising if the problem were to be settled in this way. The permanence of the present state of things at Stamboul may depend on the life of ALI PASHA or a whim of the Sultan.

The African Diamond Fields.

Accounts of the discovery of diamonds in South Africa, while they have been read with the eagerness with which people always peruse fresh stories about gems and the precious metals, have usually been of too loose and unauthentic a character to enable us to attach to them any definite commercial significance. How far, that is to say, the diamond fields were likely to attract labor and capital, and how far their product was likely to affect the value of the most precious of our jewels, could only be left to conjecture. Figures and other statistics have, however, lately come in, which supply some means for arriving at a clearer view on those important points, and which have a romantic as well as a business interest.

The first South African diamond known to Europeans was found in June, 1867, and bought for £500 by the Governor of the Cape Colony; but this discovery was not succeeded by others until the beginning of this year. Last May an officer of the Twentieth (British) Regiment brought to Maritzburg a number of diamonds which had been dug up on the banks of the Vaal River. There were nearly fifty stones in this collection, one of which was of forty carats, and the value of the whole was some £16,000. Since this many adventurers have betaken themselves to the neighborhood, and remarkable discoveries have been made. The diamond region, according to Mr. MANN, the late special Immigration Commissioner for the Colony of Natal, begins at the junction of the Vaal with the Orange and "extends for an unexplored distance up both rivers." The fields are accessible from various points of the Cape Colony, but more easily from Natal than any other place; so that from thence most of the current of gem-seekers has flowed. Whatever may turn out to be the real value of the fields, there is no doubt that great numbers of people are acting as if they believed in their permanent productiveness. Supplies of all kinds, including building materials, have gone forward in abundance, and a company has even been formed to put up a hotel on a grand scale on the Vaal River. The projectors have arranged for billiard-tables, and bowling-alleys, with, of course, unlimited bar-room facilities, and expect to make fortunes in a short space of time.

Prior to this discovery, it should be remembered, there were but two known diamond fields in the world. The first and most important is the Deccan, in India. Nearly all the famous jewels in the possession of kings and others were taken from this source, which is now thought to be nearly exhausted. The other field is that of Minas-Geraes, in Brazil, which is only some forty-eight miles long by twenty-four wide. Diamonds are there found, mixed with gold, and are obtained by much the same process of washing. In the Ural Mountains and a few other spots, the gems are met with, but they are "few and far between." In these cases the stones are always found mixed with gravel, and it is supposed that the diamond has never yet been discovered in its "matrix." Greatly in request as are the gems, their value appears to be quickly affected by additions to the supply of them. The discoveries in Brazil have lowered the price of the Indian stones nearly one-third below the figures of two hundred years ago. It is therefore to be expected that the new supply from South Africa will have a commensurately depreciating effect. So long as this remained quite limited, the ratio would of course be small; but the latest intelligence renders it highly probable that the product of Minas-Geraes is to be altogether eclipsed.

The most splendid diamond of which we have seen authentic mention, is one of eighty-three carats, and was found by a company from Natal. It is said to be worth £20,000. Another of eighty carats has lately been picked up by a Dutchman. It is said, however, that Capt. LUCAS, the resident Magistrate of Alfredia, has found a stone of one hundred carats, which is valued at £100,000. There appears to be no doubt that several ships have arrived in England with boxes containing many jewels. One consignment from Algoa Bay was estimated at £11,000, and another at Port Elizabeth at £90,000. Letters from Natal declare that the people there are "diamond mad." Hundreds are reported to be "picking up fortunes in a moment." The Natal *Mercury* says a "diamond fever" has broken out, causing the magistrate to leave his bench, the lawyer to put by his gown, the officer to get release from his regimental duties, the merchant to discard his ledger, the clerk to quit his stool, the farmer to leave his fields and flocks, the workman to abandon his trade. This reminds us of the Californian excitement of 1849. But there will necessarily be this difference, that the more prolific the yield of the diamond fields, the less will the gems be worth. The value of gold diminishes, as the quantity increases, in a far lower proportion for several reasons. Gold is, in the first place, a universal circulating medium of exchange; in the second, it is used for innumerable other purposes besides money, and in the third it is always slightly decreasing in bulk by attrition. In all these respects gold essentially differs from precious stones.

Some descriptions of the African diamond fields recall nothing less gorgeous than Sinbad's Valley of Diamonds. To read them one may well suppose that treasures are heaped up in South Africa which will throw into the shade "the wealth of Ormus and of Ind." Yet, as usual, there is another side to the picture, and here again we have the counterparts of some dismal experiences of Californian adventure in the early days. One man writes from "Gong-Gong Diggings" that "lots of people will be sold if they think to make money up here." There are some, he adds, who will make money—perhaps one in a hundred—which is a bad look out for the remaining ninety-nine. This man's party washed seventy-five cart-loads of earth, and found not the worth of a tooth-pick. "Jack Sheppard" had, however, found one small diamond of the value of £3, which seemed to be thought a great catch. Yet in the same place there are five thousand people, counting all ages and both sexes. Another adventurer, writing from Queen's Town, says: "Most of the diggers look dispirited and unhappy, and in reply to my query, 'What luck have you had?' the answer was in nearly all cases the same, 'We have scarcely paid expenses.'" Of course there are exceptions, but they are very few. It is estimated that diamond digging has hitherto paid only about five per cent. of those engaged in it. We are obliged, nevertheless, to own that most of the reports are of a dazzling character. An old woman sits down by a bush and finds, just below the earth's surface, a stone that fetches £720; one DE KOCK, (not PAUL,) kicking about in a tipsy slumber, uncovers a splendid straw-colored diamond of fifty-five carats; a child brought in, in one morning, stones of the aggregate value of £10,000; and so on. The consequence of all this is easily anticipated. A prodigious rush is being made for the gem-spangled soil, and we shall probably hear, in due time, of much distress among the unfortunates who will draw blanks in this enticing lottery.

Bench and Bar.

If report speaks truly, the lawyers of New-York are at last beginning to appreciate the necessity of a thorough reform in the present corrupt condition of the Judiciary, and to be contemplating a movement to free the administration of justice from the control of the Ring. Why such an attempt has been postponed until this late day has been a mystery to intelligent men outside the profession. Having seen the apathy with which eminent lawyers have looked upon the proceedings in Room Thirteen, the appointment of General Term Judges, and the thousand other instances in which the most elementary principles of justice were entirely ignored by certain of the Judiciary for the benefit of the Ring politicians, the public had generally come to the conclusion that the latter part of POPE's remark, about Lord BACON having been "the wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," was, in these degenerate days, applicable to all who belonged to his profession, at least in this judicial district.

It has appeared as though the traditions of the Bar—the love of the right because it is right, the hatred of wrong because it is wrong, and the outspoken denunciations of oppression or corruption as offenses against the majesty of justice—had become as things of the past. Whenever any member of the Bar has shown himself possessed of enough talent and determination to assume a position of leadership, and his voice has begun to sound ominously in the ears of the Ring, he has been "gagged" by the position of counsel to some board with a good round salary and nothing to do. To one "eminent lawyer" have been awarded some lucrative cases, or the still more lucrative smiles of the Court; while another, equally "eminent," has been secured by the valuable assistance of Room Thirteen in suppressing some scandalous case in which he would have been brought unpleasantly before the public eye. The leaders being thus disposed of, the herd of the "ignoble vulgar" were easily attended to. It is only the young who will fight for a sentiment—and for a young lawyer the frown of the Ring is death. Dependent upon his profession for a living, the rising lawyer knows perfectly well that to quarrel with those who control the Courts is to quarrel with his bread and butter, and so he perforce submits, and eats his leek with the best grace possible. And he is very apt to ask himself why he should be wiser in his generation than Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD or Mr. STOUGHTON?

Now, however, the same elements that have given strength to the attempts of the Ring to shape our Courts to suit their own purposes, are beginning to work against them. The belief in the corruption of the Judiciary is so widespread that our citizens decline to commit their fortunes to the tender mercies of the Ring Judges, unless they can procure a guardian angel in the shape of a Ring lawyer. As a consequence, law business is declining, clients are unfrequent, and the Bar is losing money. The matter has got to such a pass that the losses by keeping quiet are about as great as they would be by speaking out, and therefore the lawyers are getting ready to speak.

Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY & Co. have been familiar with the power of the "bread and butter question" for a long time. It now looks as if they were about to observe its workings from a different stand-point. We could have wished that some more elevated feeling was at the bottom of the agitation which is going on among the Bar; but any movement toward reforming the present system of outrageous judicial corruption is entitled to, and does, command our warmest sympathies. We do not wish the Bar to understand that in thus alluding to their motives, we are not aware of the risk that is run by those who are hardy enough to oppose the Ring Judges. It is, undoubtedly, easy for third parties to speak lightly of a contest which may deprive the unsuccessful reformer of his livelihood, but we think that the dangers of an attempt of this description have been over-rated. If Gov. HOFFMAN had been wise, or even just, in selecting his appointees for the General Term, the task would have been easy; but, even as it is, the pressure of public opinion is becoming too great to permit any peculiarly arbitrary acts. In addition, there is on the other hand the promise of a great reward. Those who possess sufficient courage to face the power of the Ring will earn the applause and encouragement, not only of their profession, but of the public, and whatever pecuniary damage may be inflicted upon them at the outset by such Judges as BARNARD and CARDOZO, will be more than made up, not only by the approval of their own consciences, but by the support of the lovers of an honest administration of justice. They will also receive the support of the honest Judges, who see with impatience the daily praises lavished by the *World* upon those of their associates who are controlled by the Ring, although they know that these praises are obtained by the use of corrupt means—the same means by which TWEED and SWEENY have silenced a moribund journal. Besides all this, the present anomalous condition of matters can only continue for a short time, and when the crash does come, the judges and lawyers who are opposing the present corruption, and are now apparently neglected and unappreciated, will be honored and respected.

Federal Interference in Elections.

The Democratic newspapers throughout the State try to persuade people that the Federal Election law will not be amended, and will not again be enforced. Its operation, imperfect as it is, in the late election, foreshadows an honest election,—and *that*, above all things, they have reason to dread.

It is a suggestive fact that papers like the Rochester *Union*, while vigorously denouncing the law as "a gross usurpation," have no word of rebuke for the frauds and general wrong-doing which made its enactment necessary. They do not openly advocate dishonest elections, but they vehemently assail a law the design and tendency of which is to insure the purity of the ballot-box. But one conclusion is possible. The organs of Democratic opinion do not want a fair election. They desire that Tammany shall be able to manage elections according to its own will and pleasure, without reference to the rights or interests of the people.

The purpose of the law is to overthrow "a gross usurpation," not to create one. Tammany is the real usurper. It has taken the affairs of this City into its hands, and is rapidly strengthening its hold upon the State. Fraud and corruption are its main reliance. It renders an election a farce. It enriches itself by robbery, and is sustained by agencies which no free people ever before tolerated. Why does not the Rochester *Union*, in its war upon usurpation, begin by attacking the most infamous of all usurpers, the leaders and masters of the Democracy in New-York?

But Congress usurps authority when it interferes with elections over which the States have severally held control! Thus the Democracy take refuge behind the old States Rights doctrine: A State may do what it likes, only the National Government is fettered and helpless. What remedy, short of revolution is, then, available for wrongs like those which have been endured here? Mr. TWEED's own paper has admitted that the Government of this City is nothing but swindling on an extensive scale. May a corrupt clique, with the help of a legion of repeaters and ballot-box stuffers, obtain possession of the local governing power, and thus practically disfranchise the great majority of the tax-payers of the City? And may the conspirators also get possession of the law courts, and with their creatures as Judges, defy all attempts to obtain redress by legal process? Are State rights to prevent a Federal interference that will in due time correct these evils and emancipate our citizens from the thraldom of the conspiracy? Let us have a plain answer to these questions. For since redress cannot be obtained locally, we must seek it from the Federal Government, or abandon the hope of obtaining it altogether.

The Election law being indispensable, if our elections are to be truthful expressions of the popular will, it is desirable to render the law as perfect as possible. With this view we have suggested that it shall be so amended as to embrace provisions for securing a fair count of the votes received. Against this suggestion the Rochester *Union* protests vehemently. "The Federal Government," it insists, "has nothing to do with the matter." But unless the Federal Government does take cognizance of the matter, the majority of the people of this State will continue virtually disfranchised. And if care is taken to prevent fraudulent registration and fraudulent voting, it is equally necessary to prevent fraud in the counting. Federal supervision must be thorough, or it will be comparatively useless. The recent election furnished abundant evidence of false counting by local officials, and the only method of checking this phase of Tammany's frauds is the introduction of Federal supervision at the last as well as in the earlier stages of the business. The State Rights plea affords no tenable protection for practices which imperil the integrity of popular government.

Public and Private Schools.

From very early times there has been war between the rival systems of private and public schools. From QUINTILIAN to ARNOLD, the contention has waxed hot between supporters of the two methods of education, and has often been marked by that amiability and courtesy which distinguishes the discussions of the learned. So far as the professors are concerned, however, the strife has, for the most part, been confined to words, and has not usually borrowed the earnestness of those two worthy philosophers of story, who, finding syllogism and sorite inadequate to the work of conviction, took themselves to more carnal measures, and upheld their respective doctrines at the sword's point. But what the teachers have lacked in this respect the pupils have fully made up for, and deadly feud has always waged between public and private scholars. Especially when the rival institutions are situated near together has this generous emulation found vent in constant battle, wherein ensanguined noses and cracked sconces have proved the sincerity of the combatants, if not the merits of their respective causes. To the intellectual differences of their instructors, these juvenile warriors have added an inspiration of their own. In their mimic wars they fought the great fight of modern politics,—the struggle of poverty against wealth, of lowliness against power. The public school was the very epitome of a republic; the private school was redolent of aristocracy. The public scholar took umbrage at the exclusiveness and the fine clothes of his lankier adversary; the latter flouted alike the democracy and the jacket of his competitor. It must be confessed, however, that on most of these occasions aristocracy went to the wall, and, so far as physical prowess could show it, the superiority of the public school system was made manifest. The champions of the latter had always the advantage in numbers, and generally in hardihood, as might be supposed.

Considering these facts, it is strange enough to read the charge made in one of our contemporaries, a morning or two ago, that the pupils of a private school on the east side of the town are in the habit of systematically waylaying, beating, and robbing the pupils of two public schools in the neighborhood. The incident of robbing, indeed, which is a modern addition to these encounters, does not surprise us, for it is quite consistent with the progressive and practical notions of our youth. But that the pupils of two public schools should permit themselves to be so maltreated by the adherents of one private school, says as little for the *esprit de corps* of the one, as for the moral training of the other. Have the public schools degenerated from their olden prowess, or have the private ones improved? We commend to the attention of the proprietor of this hopeful nursery of violence and crime, the example of a fellow-teacher in another private school in the City, who the other day severely beat one of his pupils. We do not mean that he should go to the same extreme, but his learning will suggest to him that there is a middle way in which he may go with safety and increase of credit. If the young barbarians must play in this rough fashion, let them be made to pay the reckoning.

MINOR TOPICS.

Unlike most of the rumors that have been received during the last few days, there is strong evidence of internal probability in the cable dispatch from St. Petersburg, giving a summary of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's reply to Earl GRANVILLE's note on the proposed modification of the Treaty of 1856. Russia is not at present disposed to push matters to extremity, and for the Winter, at least, a fresh European war seems unlikely. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg is evidently convinced that the required concessions can be obtained by peaceful negotiation, and that for the ulterior objects it has in view, the present is not the proper time to resort to force. Presuming the account received to be authentic, it has been chiefly dictated by one of two considerations—either Russia has found the attitude of Great Britain and her allies firmer than she expected, or Prussia has failed to concede the active support which was expected from her. If the latter—as is most probable—be the actuating motive of her change of front, England has once more been indebted for safety to her ill-requited ally, France, which persists in engaging the attention of Prussia, to the exclusion of other claims on her military strength. A change in the relations between Russia and Prussia, may or may not be expected, just as the promised co-operation may have been temporarily or indefinitely postponed.

While Mr. SUMNER was in Chicago the *World* succeeded in having an interview with him in Washington—a feat which is only exceeded by the same paper's marvelous knowledge of what is going on abroad, obtained through its own private Atlantic cable. Thus, it was yesterday enabled to publish the contents of GORTSCHAKOFF's reply to the British Government—although at that time the reply had not been heard of at the Foreign Office in London. The peculiar relations which the *World* has entered into with the British Government can scarcely account for its being in possession of secrets which even its employers are not aware of. These are days of wonderful discoveries, but the plan of getting at a man's opinions by gazing at his trunks, and of obtaining the secrets of Courts and Cabinets from the imagination, is something new even in this age. Is the great Zadkiel himself at work in our midst?

Few fancy Fairs ever held in this City have been so successful as that opened by the ladies of New-York for the benefit of the wounded French soldiers. The cause itself is one which naturally enlists our warmest sympathies, but the way in which the Fair has been managed largely contributes to its popularity. The articles displayed for sale have been excellent of their kind—in many cases they have been most beautiful specimens of artistic skill. The dolls, for instance, have been dressed in a style which only French women could dare to attempt. One splendid doll was furnished with a complete wardrobe, and was raffled for at the price of four hundred dollars. The lady who won it kindly returned it to the Fair, and it was again put up for five hundred dollars—so that this one article will realize the sum of nine hundred dollars. All the ladies concerned in the good work have shown the utmost tact and energy, and we hope that the fruits of their toil will help to soften the sufferings of many a poor fellow's lot in once "sunny," but now desolated France.

If people *will* be foolish enough to buy "extry" editions of newspapers late at night, we need not trouble ourselves to sympathise with them when they are "taken in"—as they invariably are. The hideous din made by the vendors of these "bogus" sheets ought alone to induce the public to discourage the traffic, but there is one day, at least, on which the Police should interfere. As sure as the hour of church-time arrives, stentorian cries of "extrys" rend the air, and as a rule the newsboys take good care to make a little "extry" noise as they pass a place of worship. We are afraid this is too small a matter to engage the attention of Superintendent KELSO, who has his hands pretty full in attending to Mr. TWEED's business—but somebody in his office ought to interfere. People in church or chapel do not want to be disturbed by the street cries which now resound through our principal streets on Sunday. We submit this suggestion, with great deference, to Superintendent KELSO, who so far has done nothing but earn the commendation of the minor organ of the Tammany "Ring."

The fifty-eighth experiment in paving the ground in front of the City Hall is now being made. The job is a long one, but it pays well, and the cost comes out of the public pocket—so who cares? The next time Mr. ASTOR is asked to do something toward the paving of Thirty-fourth-street he need not refuse, as he did once before. Let him get the City to do it in partial acknowledgment of his services to the "Ring" on the eve of the election. That will suit his views exactly, and the public will not mind—what matters a little more or less in the way of taxation just now?

The great feature of Thanksgiving Day among the Tammany politicians, in this City, was the parade of the "Shandley Legion," under the leadership of "Gen." WM. M. TWEED, Jr. That the uninitiated may understand the significance of this demonstration, it should be stated that Justice SHANDLEY was promised the nomination for Sheriff at the recent election, but that Tammany finally found itself compelled to give the nomination to MATT BRENNAN, to prevent that influential politician from going over to the "Young Democracy." SHANDLEY yielded to the necessities of the "Ring," under the promise that he should be the Tammany nominee for Register next Fall; and in order to get up a show of unbounded strength and popularity in advance, the "Shandley Legion" was organized. Under the announcement that ten thousand dollars worth of prizes were to be distributed by lot, there was no end of applicants for membership of the "Legion," and it might just as easily have been made ten thousand strong as twelve hundred. The countenance given to this movement by the leaders of the Ring shows that SHANDLEY is inevitably "booked" for the Registership next Fall. But what, then, becomes of our old friend the "Big Judge?" He fully expects a renomination, failing which there will be trouble in the camp. Perhaps by next November the "Big Judge" will not be in such haste to deny the charge that he voted for his friend LEDWITH for Mayor.

We trust that Coroner FLYNN will institute a rigid investigation into the facts attending the death of Mr. MILLARD, of Brooklyn, who was run over and instantly killed by the tender of fire-engine No. 6 in Broadway on Wednesday evening. There was evidently gross carelessness on the part of some one, and the statement of the driver and fireman, that they were not conscious of having run over anybody till they were informed of it after their return to the engine-house, can scarcely be credited unless by impugning their sobriety. There is great need of some check on the recklessness with which firemen drive their engines through our crowded streets. The only wonder is that fatal accidents do not oftener occur.

King AMADEUS of Spain seems likely to have a somewhat rude reception from his new subjects. The ancient province of Aragon leads the way in disputing the choice of the Cortes, and the republican standard has been raised to such good purpose, that the Deputy of the Government has found it impossible to arrest the movement. Whether permanently successful or not, this is but a foretaste of what the royal Savoyard may expect to be chronically repeated. The Republic instituted in France will render monarchical Government in Spain a mere temporary expedient, just as at a somewhat later date, it will unquestionably be a lever for the overthrow of kingly power in Italy. On either side, therefore, the prospects of the House of Savoy are by no means brilliant.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"THE MESSIAH" AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

The huge amphitheatre of this building was crowded last night by a brilliant audience, who listened with unfeigned pleasure to this grandest work of HANDEL. To Miss BRAINERD and to Mrs. KEMPTON were intrusted respectively the soprano and the contralto parts, and Messrs. SIMPSON and THOMAS very ably rendered the male solos. Perhaps we have heard the pastoral symphony performed in a more satisfying manner, and we thought the orchestra wanted some little shading from time to time. The chorus was fairly effective, and the fugues were rendered with exceeding accuracy. The organist was Mr. G. W. MORGAN, while Mr. J. P. MORGAN, as conductor, wielded the baton.

"THE MESSIAH" AT STEINWAY HALL.

Miss NILSSON, Miss CARY, and Messrs. SIMPSON and WHITNEY are to interpret "The Messiah" at Steinway Hall, this evening.

MISS KELLOGG IN ENGLISH OPERA.

We hear that it is the intention of this talented artist to organize, next year, a troupe for the purpose of giving to this City a season of English Opera, for the purpose of representing some of the best Italian works hitherto untranslated. The best available talent will be selected to form the company.

Ancient Mines Revisited—A Leaf From History.

From the Panama Star & Herald.

By a recent conversation with two Americans, who have been settled for some time back in the little port of Pinas, to the southward of the Bay of San Miguel, we are put in possession of certain information. With that restless energy so characteristic of the national character, in extending their researches back into the interior they came, by a not very difficult road, upon the deserted site of the celebrated mines of Cana. These mines, discovered and worked by the Spaniards, have both a mining and historical celebrity. The town and mines were attacked and taken in the year 1702 by a band of buccaneers. One of the adventurers gave the following account of their exploits to the London *Gazette* of Feb. 8, 1702, which said: "That nine or ten English privateers had attacked the place upon the continent (South American) called Tolu, about ten leagues from Carthagena, which they took, plundered and burnt; and that from thence they sailed to Caledonia, rowed up the river of Darien, and ingratiating themselves with the Indians, were by them conducted to the gold mines of Sancta Cruz de Cana, near Santa Maria, and after they had marched nine days they fell in with an outguard of the Spaniards, of whom they took nine; but the others escaping, gave notice at the mines of their approach, so that the richest of the inhabitants fled with their money and jewels; that, however, the English took the fort and possessed themselves of the mines, where about seventy negroes remained, whom they set to work during the twenty-one days they were there, in which time they got about eighty pounds' weight in gold, besides several pieces of plate, which they found buried in the ground by the inhabitants; and that at their return they burnt the town and brought away the negroes." After this, as we all know, Cana was abandoned and its mines filled by order of the Spanish King, but enough of evidence remains to point out its exact locality. Experienced mineralogists would find a great difficulty in tracing out the rich veins from whose outcropping the Spaniards derived so much gold. Our American friends say that at their recent visit to the place, the site of the houses could be pointed out by the grinding-stones used for corn or ore. The remains of the fort can yet be traced, but the most curious discovery they made was that the four or five brass cannon still lying there were found from their construction to be breech-loaders; they were manufactured in Barcelona, and had the date of 1641. They bore evidences of being intended for use on board of ship, from which they had been sent for the defense of the place against Indians. The locality, though wooded, is cool and healthy, being 3,000 feet above the sea. Random specimens of the ore gave $80 to the ton, and the surface washings could, with improved methods, be made very profitable. In the surrounding woods are the remains of ancient plantations of palts, cacao and plantain trees.

The buccaneers, according to DAVIS' *Expedition to the Gold Mines of Darien*, went through the greatest hardship in order to arrive at them from the Atlantic. We are indebted to our American friends for the suggestion of an easier approach and a branch of industry for the Isthmus which there is no reason for neglecting any longer.

The Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions has issued its annual appeal to the Bishops, other clergy and the laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It sets forth forcibly the importance, condition and wants of the mission work.

EUROPE.

Reply of Russia to the English and Austrian Circulars.

She Craves Peace Generally, and Especially in the East.

Earl Russell Again Assumes a Belligerent Attitude.

King William's Speech Opening the German Parliament.

Bavaria Enters the North-German Confederation.

A Republican Insurrection Imminent in Madrid.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Prince Gortschakoff's Reply to Earl Granville—A Conciliatory Tone Adopted—The Answer Still Unknown in England—Its Probable Nature Discussed.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 24.—Prince Gortschakoff's reply to the British and Austrian Governments is very conciliatory. It explains the pacific meaning of previous declarations, and affirms that Russia craves peace generally, and in the East especially. It would be impossible to maintain it without a common understanding, and Russia shrinks from acting separately from the other Powers.

SPECULATION AT FAULT.

London, Nov. 24.—The *Morning Post*, referring to Gortschakoff's answer to Granville's note, expected here today, says diplomacy is wholly at fault in conjecturing its nature.

EARL RUSSELL FOR WAR.

Earl Russell writes a letter to the *Times*, saying: "If the Czar proposes to set aside the treaty of Paris by force, let us meet him with force; the sooner the better."

Baron Von Beust's Reply to Prince Gortschakoff—Russian Action Endangers All Existing Treaties.

Vienna, Nov. 24.—Baron von Beust, replying to Prince Gortschakoff, insists on the force of the obligations contracted in 1856, which are not to be evaded or annulled. Deference only exacts a reply. The fact that Turkey can sustain a fleet where Russia cannot is not sufficient for arbitrarily dissolving the treaty. The action of Russia endangers all existing and future treaties. Turkey is not responsible for the union of the Principalities. Turkey asks that we shall not give our sanction to a breach of the treaty. The mere holiday excursions of frigates into the Euxine, with Princes on board, were perfectly harmless. Russia should have shown her dissatisfaction and spoken at the proper time. Austria deplores Russia's determination, and expresses her surprise at it. She points out to Russia the inevitable consequences of the step she has taken.

A SECOND NOTE.

In a second note from von Beust to the Austrian Ambassador, Count Choteck, he denied having taken any initiative in 1867. He proposed a joint action of all the Powers, but no independent action, unless consequent upon a Congress, then, could have been serious. Now the greatest apprehensions exist. Excited as the Christian subjects of the Porte are, they will think the occasion is opportune to take in hand the solution of the Eastern question.

The Italian Answer to Russia Still Unsent—French Aggressions in Montenegro Before the War.

Florence, Nov. 24.—Gen. Menabrea will soon leave for his post as Ambassador at Vienna. No answer has yet been returned by the Italian Government to Russia's circular.

London, Nov. 24.—The Austrian Blue Book contains recent diplomatic correspondence relative to Montenegro, showing that before the present war the French aggressions were so great as to suggest a call for the action of the neutral Powers.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Opening of the North German Parliament—Speech of King William—His Views on the War.

Berlin, Nov. 24.—The North German Parliament was opened today. The royal speech was delivered by commission. The King regrets that his absence with the army prevents him from thanking in person the nation for its firm attitude and for the unanimity of the support given him in winning victory for Germany and repelling French aggressions. France, he continues, has been taught her inability to cope with the united military forces of Germany. Peace would therefore be certain if France had leaders who could identify their future with that of their country. Documents will be submitted which will show you that these men prefer to sacrifice the forces of, and ruin a noble nation, rather than relinquish power. It is to be regretted that by this conduct bitter feeling will be perpetuated; and hereafter France will only remain peaceful until the opportunity for hostilities is offered. The conditions on which the German Powers are willing to treat for peace are well known. They must be commensurate with the sacrifices of the nation. A strong, defensive frontier is essential to prevent future aggression against South as well as North Germany. The Federal Government now asks Parliament to grant the needful means of peace, which is eagerly desired. Its work has not been stopped by the war, which has begotten closer unity, especially between the Northern and Southern States. It is imperative that the negotiations pending, as well as those completed with the latter, should be at once submitted to you for your consideration.

The speech, after appropriate congratulations, concludes with an invocation for God's favor and protection.

Signing of the Treaty of Union Between Bavaria and North Germany—English Opinion of German Policy—French Prisoners in Germany.

Versailles, Nov. 24.—The treaty uniting the Kingdom of Bavaria with the North German Confederation was signed last night.

London, Nov. 24.—A public meeting is proposed here to express regret at the abandonment by the Germans of a defensive for an aggressive policy. The Germans deny that there is any truth in the statement, falsely ascribed to the Bishop of Geneva, that French prisoners are refused the consolations of religion. Wherever they are quartered in sufficient numbers, they are attended by Catholic clergymen. A Prussian frigate is cruising in the vicinity of the Azores.

Bombardment of Thionville—The Town in Flames—A Check in the North—No News from Paris—The Duke of Mecklenburg Advancing—Rain and Snow.

London, Nov. 24.—The bombarding of Thionville has continued with unremitting activity since Tuesday morning. The fire last night was furious. Part of the town was in flames. The villages in the vicinity have been burned.

Amiens, Nov. 24.—The Prussian advance force between Demart and Bosnecourt has been driven back to Roye. The losses of the French in the conflict were light.

Versailles, Nov. 23.—No news of importance has been received from Paris today.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg is rapidly advancing.

The weather all over France has been stormy for several days. There have been heavy falls of rain and snow.

Capitulation of Thionville—Miscellaneous War News.

London, Nov. 25—4 A. M.—It is reported that Thionville capitulated at 11 o'clock Thursday morning. A balloon, with mail from Paris the 22d, has arrived at Louvain. The dispatches brought show that the Parisians continue plucky and determined, and that they have plenty of provisions. Other balloons have been seen over Marbois, and further news is expected. There is a heavy force of Prussians in and around Montargis. Their concentration there is surmised to be preliminary to a march on Tours.

Gen. Cambriels, in a letter to Minister Gambetta, scouts the charges of incapacity and treason made against him, and demands an investigation.

It now appears that Garibaldi was invited at Autun by the Ecclesiastics themselves to use their houses as quarters. The priests have published letters disclaiming all the charges made against him.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Republican Insurrection Imminent at Madrid—The Revolution Almost Successful in Aragon.

London, Nov. 24.—A Republican insurrection is momentarily expected at Madrid. The Captain-General of Aragon telegraphed to Marshal Prim that the revolution will succeed if reinforcements are not sent.

Cuban Emancipation Again Discussed in Spain.

Madrid, Nov. 24.—The total and immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba is again agitated in the Spanish Press.

The Austrian Blue Book.

Vienna, Nov. 25.—The Austrian Blue-book says the Vienna Cabinet did not protest against the seizure of the Roman States, for such a step would have been useless, and would only have served to alienate a friendly Power.

POLITICAL.

THE STATE.

Kings County Republicans.

Quarrels growing out of hostility to some of the candidates in the recent election have produced a decided split in the ranks of the Republican Party of Kings County. In spite of all the General Committee could do, a respectable number of voters "bolted" the regular nominations for several offices, and the result was the defeat of all the local candidates of the party. Under other circumstances the election of several of them would have been a comparatively easy matter. The regulars claimed that after the candidates had been nominated by properly constituted conventions, all true friends of the party were bound to sustain them, irrespective of personal inclinations. The bolters, however, maintained that there had been a manipulation of primaries and a packing of conventions to an extent which prevented an expression of the real opinions of the voters. There may have been some truth in this accusation, for the returns show that several of the regular candidates ran far behind their ticket.

For the furtherance of their plan of resistance, the opposition, soon after the nominations were made, organized a Republican Reform Club, which numbered among its supporters many of the influential and respectable members of the party. As this Reform Club contends that radical changes must be made in the management of party affairs before harmony can be restored, it outlives the election which brought it into existence. Unless, therefore, something can be done to reconcile opposing interests, there is a prospect for next year of two rival Republican General Committees in Brooklyn. These bolters, or Reformers, as they call themselves, are denounced by many of the regular party managers, but they are strong in numbers, and are sure to cause trouble if their complaints are not heeded, and some, at least, of the many grievances of which they complain, removed. A reasonable proposition has been made in the General Committee, with the view of restoring harmony. It is that the section in the by-laws providing that the "Committee shall consist of five delegates from each ward and town Republican association shall hereafter read as follows:

"This Committee shall consist of delegates from each ward and town Republican Association, to be elected annually in the manner hereinafter provided. Each ward and town association shall be entitled to one delegate, and to one additional delegate from each 500 votes, or fraction of 500, being not less than 250, which shall have been cast in said town or ward for the Republican candidate for Governor at the next preceding Gubernatorial election."

It is contended that wards having but a few hundred Republican voters have an equal voice with those embracing several thousand Republicans, and that great injustice is the result. The object of this amendment is to place the management of the party where it belongs—in the hands of the majority of its members. It is thought that this plan will, in a great measure, check the manipulation of primaries, as it will prevent any leader from obtaining undue influence in the General Committee, except so far as he may represent the views of the majority. The Reform Club are reported as satisfied with this concession, and if the General Committee really desire to represent their constituents, we may assume that they will accept it as the basis of union. The result of the recent election in Brooklyn shows that it is one thing to manipulate conventions and another to control voters. There will be another meeting of the Kings County General Committee before new members are chosen for that body, and upon the action of that meeting much depends.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A special election in the First Senatorial District of Pennsylvania has been ordered for Tuesday, Dec. 20, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. William W. Watt. The district is composed of seven wards, in Philadelphia, and the Senate, with this vacancy, is a tie.

The editor of the Ogdensburg *Journal* says he had the pleasure to take to the polls on election day, in a carriage, at one time, the following "old settlers," all of whom voted the Republican ticket: William Harrison, aged eighty-eight and a half; Linsford Daily, aged eighty-seven; John Delaney, aged seventy-two. He adds that Judge Smith Stillwell, of that town, aged eighty-six years, is another old Republican who always attends the polls on election day.

Assuming that the Democrats will have the majority in the Assembly, the Rochester *Union & Advertiser* says: "In an Assembly divided into bodies but one remove from a tie, and, with such experienced and able tacticians as Littlejohn, Alvord, Selkreg, Husted, &c., on the side of the minority, it is necessary to have a presiding officer who understands his duties, and will fearlessly and impartially perform them." This Democratic paper consequently opposes the election of Hon. Henry S. Randall to a position which is not one of ornament but of use.

About half the Democrats in Kentucky have been urged for the nomination for Governor. The latest named is Gen. D. C. Buell, of whom a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thus bewilderingly writes: "The characteristic modesty of the gentleman here referred to, coupled with a retiring disposition, has kept him from the public view of the people of this Commonwealth; but his wealth of talents, like the mineral wealth he is himself seeking to develop, lies buried in our midst, and the Convention need but give us the name of Gen. D. C. Buell, of Muhlenburg County, to insure us a candidate who is eminently available, who will be acceptable to all, and who, when elected, will be found conspicuously suitable to the high office he will be called upon to fill."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

A Spanish Man-of-War Ashore—Pardon of Condemned Prisoners—Celebration of Aosta's Election.

Havana, Nov. 24.—The Spanish war vessel *Victoria Tomas*, formerly the *Lelion*, is ashore at Mariel. Assistance has gone to her, but she will probably prove a total loss....The election of the Duke of Aosta to the Spanish throne, was celebrated here by the pardoning by Gen. De Rodas, of twelve men who were under sentence of death. The city was illuminated and salutes were fired in the morning, at noon, and at night, from the forts and ships.

THE WEST.

Reunion of the Army of the Cumberland—Honors Paid to the Memory of Gen. Thomas—A Denial by Ex-Secretary Cox—Extra Session of the Missouri Legislature.

Cleveland, Nov. 24.—The fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland commenced at Case Hall this morning. The prominent officers present are Gens. W. T. Sherman, Rosecrans, Hooker, Garfield and Jeff. C. Davis. The members present marched in procession from the Kennard House to the hall, reaching there at 11 o'clock. The stage and hall are appropriately decorated. The portrait of Gen. Thomas was draped in mourning.

Capt. Burtt welcomed the members. Speeches were made by Gens. Sherman, Hooker, Palmer, Granger, and others. The afternoon session was devoted to business. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in the treasury of $8,100. After the appointment of the different committees, a letter was read from President Mahan, of West Point, favoring the erection, by Congress, of a monument to Gen. Thomas. The letter was appropriately referred. A committee was appointed to report resolutions on the death of Gen. Thomas, expressive of the sorrow of the Society; and also to devise some suitable way to commemorate his memory. In the evening Gen. Garfield delivered an oration on Gen. Thomas.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 22.—Ex-Secretary Cox authorizes the statement, in reply to intimations recently made that he was inclined to issue a patent to the New-Idria Company, under any circumstances, that they are without foundation.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22.—It is reported to-night that Gov. McClurg has convened an extra session of the Legislature, and that Senator Drake has been appointed to a Judgeship in the Court of Claims.....It is reported that the *Evening Tribune* of this city will soon change hands, and will be published as a morning paper, under the charge of Gen. Isaac F. Shepherd.

WASHINGTON.

Appointment of a New-York Assessor—The Financial Estimates for the Coming Year—Secretary Delano at His Desk.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Nov. 24.—The President has appointed as Assessor of the Third District in New-York Gen. James Jourdan, in place of Michael Scanlon, resigned.

THE ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR'S APPROPRIATIONS.

A report was put in circulation a few days ago that the estimates for the next fiscal year had been completed and sent to Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The fact is quite the reverse. Mr. Saville, the chief clerk of the Treasury Department, was busily working on them today, regardless of it being a holiday. It is not expected they will be completed and printed so as to be laid on the desks of the members of Congress till a late hour of the first day's session.

SECRETARY DELANO AT WORK.

Secretary Delano, who returned to this City last evening, was engaged several hours today at his desk in the Interior Department, also unmindful of the festivities of Thanksgiving. The Department being closed he had a few quiet hours for labor, but to-morrow a grand onslaught of impatient office-seekers may be expected.

OBSERVANCE OF THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving Day was almost universally observed here today, presenting in that respect a marked contrast with the extent and character of its observance only a few years ago. Services were held in most of the churches, and the discourses took the usual wide range, many of them branching broadly into the affairs of State. The Catholic element had a gala time with processions and banners and music, all out for a welcome to Archbishop Spaulding on his first visit to Washington since his return from Rome.

IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Onslaught on New-York and Her Policy—New-York Delegates Refused the Privilege of Defending their State—They Withdraw from the Convention—Eastern and Southern Members Manifest their Sympathy—The Convention Used as a Cover for Political Schemes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 24.—In the Immigration Convention here, today, after the majority report on resolutions had been submitted, Mr. E. R. Mead, of the New-York delegation, offered a minority report, which was immediately tabled, in spite of vigorous protests on the part of Southern and Eastern delegates.

In the discussion which followed on the majority report, New-York delegates were repeatedly denied the opportunity of replying to calumnies which were thrown against the management of the Commission in their State. Accordingly, the entire delegation withdrew from the Convention, and the members from Massachusetts and Mississippi so far sympathised with their indignation as to refuse altogether to vote on the majority report. After the withdrawal of the New-York members, the Chairman appointed to represent that State on committee, a person who was not a delegate to the Convention at all. There is great dissatisfaction among the men from the South and the seaboard with the results of the Convention. It is strongly suspected of covering schemes of land speculators and political wire-pullers, and of being intended to set in motion machinery to control the next Presidential election.

Second Day's Proceedings—Report of Committee on Resolutions—Discussion.

Indianapolis, Nov. 24.—Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Ohio, presented a report of the majority of the Committee on Resolutions, which was signed by all the members of the Committee except those from the State of New-York. The Committee presented the following resolutions as containing briefly but substantially the views of the Convention:

Resolved, That additional legislation and a more rigid enforcement of the laws on the subject of emigration, are necessary to prevent abuse and frauds, and protect the true interests of emigrants on arrival, and while in transit to their destination in this country, and for the accomplishment of this purpose, in the opinion of the Convention, appropriate legislation is imperatively demanded of the Government.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to open negotiations with countries from which persons come to this country, to secure a joint jurisdiction on emigrant ships, for the protection of emigrants against abuse and fraud, and that a copy of this resolution be given to the President of the United States and to the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That this Convention condemn all schemes, combinations and monopolies oppressive to emigrants, by which they are deprived of the proper facilities for cheap transit, and by which various impositions are practiced upon their dependent condition.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention a Bureau of Immigration should be formed under the auspices of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each State and Territory represented in this Convention be appointed to memorialize Congress for such legislation as will best accomplish the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That all capitation tax collected from emigrants, whether imposed directly or indirectly, with or without color of the law, are odious and unjust, and ought to be abolished.

Mr. Meade, of New-York, then submitted a minority report from the same Committee, containing a long preamble which set forth the objections to the majority report, and stated that there seemed to be no apparent reason why the Federal Government should be charged with the responsibility and care of the further development of the States. Their prosperity in the past proves their ability to continue it in the future without intervention or influences outside of their own domain, so long as the emigrant is left free to choose his own home. The National Government is already charged with sufficient responsibility. Mr. Mead then submitted resolutions calling the attention of the National Government to the better enforcement of the laws for the protection of immigrants; to the propriety of making such treaties with foreign Governments as shall secure this country from the incursion of paupers, felons and the so-called coolie or Chinese indentured labor; and calling the attention of the several States to the propriety of enacting such laws where none exists, as shall protect the emigrant from imposition within its border and secure his speedy forwarding to his point of destination. A vote was taken on laying the minority on the table, which resulted in yeas 32 and nays 19.

The discussion on the adoption of the majority report was then opened, and continued during the entire morning session, and up to 4 P. M. in the afternoon session, when a vote was taken under the operation of the previous question, which resulted in the adoption of the report and resolutions by 71 yeas to 5 nays. The New-York delegation asked to be heard in reply to the charge of abuse of emigrants and corruption at Castle Garden made by the delegates from Nevada; but the movers of the previous question declining to yield, the delegates appointed by the State authorities, except Mr. Holstead, withdrew from the Convention. When Mr. Holstead's name was called he declined, and was excused from voting. The Committee of one from each State and territory represented, to memorialize Congress, was then appointed, and also an Executive Committee, with power to call further meetings.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The Governor has appointed Col. Samuel William Johnson, of Westchester County, and formerly commandant of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance, in place of Brevet Major-Gen. William H. Morris, resigned.

Staunton, Va., Nov. 24.—Julius Stiles, colored, was shot dead at Elizabeth by another negro named Edwards, for being too intimate with Edwards' wife. Edwards made his escape.

THE TURF.

Thanksgiving Day at the Race Tracks—The Trotting at Fleetwood Park.

There was trotting at all the different tracks about New-York yesterday, but the best sport and largest attendance was at Fleetwood Park. The weather was a little sharp, and the wind swept through the great stand with chilling power; but the spectators were so thoroughly interested in the racing that they did not mind it, and even a few ladies showed themselves on the balcony of the Club-house. The sport furnished was capital, three well-contested races being brought to a conclusion, while the postponed race from Monday was finished.

FIRST RACE.

The first race was for a purse and stake of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five in harness, the contesting horses being Dan Mace's g. g. *Tammany*, John Murphy's b. h. *David Bonner*, and John Lovett's ch. m. *New-Berlin Girl*. *Bonner* took the first heat and *Tammany* the second, third and fourth, and the race. The time was excellent in each mile, considering the lateness of the season and the muddy track, and the trotting was close enough to be highly exciting and enjoyable. The betting was even at the start, no one being able to pick out the winner, but after the first heat *Tammany* was a great favorite.

First Heat.—*Bonner* was leading when they got the word, but breaking badly on the first turn, was passed by *New-Berlin Girl* and *Tammany*. The mare led handsomely, and trotted well all along the south stretch and to the half-mile pole, but there left her feet and fell to the rear, *Bonner* again taking the lead. *Tammany* gave him a good brush along the north turn, but could not head him. Murphy plied the whip, and came in the winner of the heat by a length, *Tammany* being second and the *Girl* third. Time—2:36.

Second Heat.—The trotting was faster in the first half of this mile than in the first heat, the quarter being made in 37 seconds, and the half in 1:14¼, *New-Berlin Girl* leading all the way, *Tammany* being a length behind. At the half-mile pole the *Girl* was done, and fell back, *Tammany* showing well in front, with *Bonner* well up. The latter soon left his feet, and the *Girl* went after *Tammany*, but could not catch him, and he reached the stand a winner by two lengths, in 2:36½.

Third Heat.—*Bonner* led off, but at the first of the turn they were rattling along in lively style, head and head. *Tammany* showed in front before reaching the quarter pole, but *Bonner* was lapping him, and the race was a good one. *Bonner* soon left his feet and fell back, and the *Girl* made a rush for *Tammany*, pressing him closely all around the north turn. She could not head him, however, and he beat her at the stand by a length, *Bonner* being three lengths away. Time—2:35½.

Fourth Heat.—*Bonner* led a neck to the turn, but there *Tammany*, being inside, got away, and, rattling down the hill at a hot pace, led both the others a couple of lengths. The *Girl* and *Bonner* both drew to the gray on the east turn, and at the half-mile pole they were all three lapped, the time being 1:15. *Tammany* lasted the longest, and, trotting without a skip or break, came in the winner of the heat and race in 2:35. The following is the

SUMMARY.

Fleetwood Park Course, Nov. 24.—Purse and stake of $1,000; mile heats, three in five in harness.

Dan Mace names g. g. Tammany	2	1	1	1
John Murphy names b. g. David Bonner	1	3	3	3
John Lovett names c. m. New-Berlin Girl	3	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:16	2:36
Second heat	37	1:14¼	2:36½
Third heat	38½	1:15	2:35½
Fourth heat	37	1:15	2:35

THE SECOND RACE.

This was a lively contest between J. Lovett's b. m. *Lady Rose*, M. Whipple's ch. m. *Angeline*, and D. Mace's b. g. *Brown Dick*, all going mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for a purse of $300. The betting was in favor of *Angeline* at the start, and then changed about, influenced by the result of the different heats. Some tall hedging was done, and those who succeeded in picking out the winner were lucky men.

Lady Rose got the first heat, *Angeline* the second, and *Brown Dick* the third, and then *Lady Rose* and *Angeline* trotted a dead heat. *Lady Rose* finally took the fifth and sixth heats, winning the race. The racing in the first four heats was close and exciting, the horses leading by turns, and generally being well together. *Lady Rose* finally tired both the others out, and in the last two heats was not headed at all. The following is the

SUMMARY.

Fleetwood Park, Nov. 24, 1870.—Purse and stake of $300, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

J. Lovett names b. m. Lady Rose	1	3	2	0	1	1
M. Whipple names c. m. Angeline	2	1	3	0	2	3
D. Mace names b. g. Brown Dick	3	2	1	3	3	2

Time—2:45¼, 2:45½, 2:41½, 2:46, 2:44¼, 2:42.

THIRD RACE.

This was a sharp contest between John Murphy's b. h. *Red Dick*, M. Roden's br. h. *George*, and a horse named *Sleepy Davy*. The conditions were as in the previous races, and the purse $200.

George won the first heat after a sharp race with *Red Dick*, and *Sleepy Davy*, as his name would indicate, was distanced. *Red Dick* trotted better after this warming up, and won the next three heats and the race in handsome style. The following is the summary:

SUMMARY.

Fleetwood Park, Nov. 24, 1870.—Purse, $200; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

John Murphy names b. g. Red Dick	2	1	1	1
M. Roden names b. g. George	1	2	2	2
Owner names b. g. Sleepy Davy	dis.			

Time—2:52, 2:52½, 2:54½, 2:44½.

A POSTPONED RACE.

On Monday last T. Trimble's s. h. *Honest Tom*, B. Bollin's horse *Sorrel Jake* and G. Haslett's mare *Fannie* trotted four heats, and left the race undecided on account of darkness. Of the four heats *Tom* won two, and *Jake* two. Yesterday the fifth and deciding heat was trotted and *Jake* came in an easy winner in 2:45.

This race closed the day's sport, but the managers of the track state that they shall continue to announce trots as long as the weather continues favorable.

Trotting at Union Course.

At Union Course there was a general gathering of Long Island sporting men, and an entertainment consisting of both running and trotting was offered.

The first race was a running race of half-mile heats, and several really good horses were entered. Old *Aldebaran*, the veteran of many contests at Jerome Park, was most noticed, while Mr. Top's b. m., *Bonnie Doon*, was evidently a good one. The others were *Suffolk Queen*, *Clarenceville* and Conroy's black mare.

In the first heat, *Suffolk Queen* led off, followed closely by *Bonnie Doon*, and they both kept in front until near the finish, when *Aldebaran* came with a rush to the lead and took the heat. Time—56 seconds. The second heat was won by *Bonnie Doon*, who led all the way, making the distance in 55½ seconds; and the third heat and race was won by the same horse. The following is the

SUMMARY.

Union Course, L. I., Nov. 24, 1870.—Purse, $600; half-mile heats, for running horses.

Mr. Top's b. m. Bonnie Doon	2	1	1
Mr. Griffin's ch. g. Aldebaran	1	2	2
J. H. Powers' ch. m. Suffolk Queen	3	3	3
T. Conway's blk. g. ——	4	4	4
C. H. Free's ch. g. Clarenceville	5	5	5

Time—56, 55½, 56.

Two good trots followed the running race, the first being between Mr. Dwyer's r. g. *Dandy* and Mr. Hopson's b. h. *Dan*. The former won in three straight heats, in 2:58, 2:54½, and 2:56.

Four good horses started in the second race, a purse of $750, and a spirited contest ensued. The entries were as follows: L. S. Sammis' ch. h. *Venture*; M. Goldrichist's blk. g. *Gladiator*; A. C. Whitson's b. g. *Rome Chief*, and Engeman's b. h. *Glen Bake*. Four heats were trotted, *Glen Bake* winning one, and *Rome Chief* and *Venture* both one, and then the race was postponed on account of darkness. Time of heats trotted—2:52, 2:47, 2:50, 2:55.

Trotting at Prospect Park.

Few fancied facing the cool breeze which blew up from the ocean at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, and there was consequently not a large attendance of spectators to see the trotting yesterday. Two races were down on the programme, and both came off. Both were wagon-races, mile heats, best two in three, and both for purses of $100.

Andrew Rogers' s. h. *John*, and S. Mumby's *Bonaparte* were in the first race, and *John* was beaten in two straight heats. Time—2:51½, 2:50¾.

The second race was between B. Fletcher's g. m. *Jessie*, and Wm. Jarvi's s. g. *Tom Brown*. *Tom* was the favorite, and after losing the first heat, won the second and third, and the race. Time—2:48, 2:49¾, 2:49½.

The Warwick, England, Races—The Winner of the Great Midland—Trotting at Poughkeepsie.

London, Nov. 24.—At the Warwick races today, the Great Midland Handicap was won by Mr. Payne's *Musket*, beating b. c. *Stanley*, second, and b. c. *Bonny Swell*, third.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 24.—There was a large attendance at the race on the Driving Park, this afternoon, between *Careless*, *Major Eugene*, and *Dutchess*. D. Olmstead's *Careless* won in three straight heats. Time—2:48, 2:50, 2:45¾.

WESTON'S WALK.

Another Abortive Effort to Walk 112 Miles in Twenty-four Hours—The Whole Affair Probably a Failure.

Weston walked eleven miles between 11:30 P. M. on Wednesday and 2 A. M. yesterday, making a total of 221 miles, which he has accomplished since the commencement of his projected walk of 400 miles within five days. He rose after five hours' sleep, and subsequently renewed his undertaking of going 112 miles inside of twenty-four consecutive hours. He started off at 10:13 A. M. at a lively gait and in good spirits, having previously partaken of a hearty breakfast. He stopped at 2:58 P. M. for the purpose of resting a few minutes. He then resumed his long tramp, but his step had lost a good deal of its former buoyancy, and he did not exhibit the same sprightly movement which characterized his walk at the outset. Occasionally, however, he would warm up to his work, and would quicken his speed to the time of the music which was played by the band in attendance. The plaudits of the spectators also urged him, on several occasions, to make a "spurt," and to show that he still possessed wonderful courage and endurance. Fatigue and want of sleep began to tell, however, on the gallant young pedestrian, and he was compelled to make five or six short stoppages, at intervals of an hour each, to obtain rest. These rests seemed to revive him, and afforded a slender hope that he would yet be able to make the 112 miles within the specified time. It was like hoping against hope, however, for it soon became apparent to his numerous friends that he would be unable to perform the herculean task. He appeared to realize his defeat himself; but he struggled manfully and bravely to preserve a brisk step, although every now and then his eyelids would drop and the muscles of his face would become contracted, showing that nature was more powerful than his indomitable will. On completing his 266th mile he concluded to abandon his attempt to walk 112 miles in 24 hours, by advice of the medical gentlemen who waited on him. He relinquished the undertaking greatly against his will, but it was found that the incessant exercise had made him very dizzy. He hardly ate anything during the day. At 11 o'clock last evening, Dr. Doremus announced that Mr. Weston would not walk any longer until he had taken some rest. He said that he would sleep until this morning, when he proposed to resume his walk, commencing on his 275 miles. At the time the announcement was made Weston had started on his 275 miles, but was obliged to retire after making one circuit of the track. In order to complete his projected 400-mile feat, he will have to make 126 miles before 12¼ o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

It is impossible for him to perform the task, however, although he announces his determination to continue walking today and to-night. There was a large number of spectators assembled at the Rink yesterday, among whom were Ole Bull and Mlle. Christina Nilsson, who greeted the pedestrian with fervent applause. The following is the score of Weston's walk yesterday:

Miles.	M. S.	Miles.	M. S.
221	13:10	250	12:28
222	13:27	251	12:29
223	13:43	252	12:49
224	14:37	253	12:48
225	14:53	254	12:07
226	14:48	255	11:51
227	15:38	256	12:30
228	15:50	257	12:03
229	16:10	258	12:04
230	14:38	259	12:00
231	13:57	260	12:38
232	12:16	261	12:54
233	11:51	262	12:24
234	11:45	263	12:24
235	11:41	264	13:11
236	12:34	265	13:25
237	12:14	266	14:12
238	12:00	267	12:22
239	11:54	268	12:13
240	12:34	269	12:21
241	14:11	270	14:10
242	12:40	271	15:28
243	12:28	272	14:16
244	12:31	273	12:19
245	12:32	274	13:12
246	14:20	275	12:53
247	12:11	276	16:22
248	12:24	277	16:21
249	11:52		

A Midnight Raid on the Police.

Soon after midnight yesterday morning a grand tour of inspection of the entire Police force, except in the suburban precincts, was made by Superintendent Kelso, assisted by Inspectors Dilks, Walling and Jameson, the latter taking the lower precincts, Inspector Walling the east side, and Superintendent Kelso and Inspector Dilks examining the west side in company. These high officials were not altogether pleased with the revelations of the night, as many patrolmen were seen in conversation with other officers, or with citizens, and totally neglecting their duty. In the Station-houses the Sergeants were found, without exception, strictly attending to duty, and upon this score no complaint can be made; but not a single Captain was found on duty, or in his Station-house, and as these officers are now held responsible for their precincts, those of them where discipline was most lax and duty most neglected will be called to an account before the Commissioners. Superintendent Kelso is aware that the force, as a whole, has been presuming on his good nature, and has determined to take vigorous measures to compel a strict observance of the rules. It is his intention, however, to do this wholly through the Captains, as he believes that if he can get them educated to the point of entire devotion to Police duty, there will be no trouble with the patrolmen.

Lacrosse Tournament at Paterson—The Knickerbocker Club of New-York the Winner of the United States Championship.

A series of tournament games for the championship of Lacrosse, was played at Paterson, N. J., yesterday. The games commenced at 2 o'clock, on the grounds of the Paterson Lacrosse Club at the race-course. The Manhattan and Knickerbocker Clubs of New-York, and the Prescott of Brooklyn, took part. The first match was between the Knickerbocker and Prescott, the best three games in five, the former club winning three straight games. The next was a series of five games between the Knickerbockers and Manhattans. The former club won three games and the latter two, the Knickerbockers thus winning the championship of the United States. The Paterson Club took no part in the games. An immense concourse of people, consisting largely of ladies, was present. An admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged, and the proceeds given for the benefit of the Paterson Orphan Asylum.

After the games, which concluded about 5 o'clock, the members of the various clubs adjourned to the Franklin Hotel, opposite the rooms of the Paterson Club, where a grand dinner was given. The New-Yorkers returned home in the evening.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A fire occurred early yesterday morning in the rear of the ice-cream saloon of Dunnington & Enrich, No. 1,288 Broadway, doing a damage of $1,000 to stock and fixtures. The furniture on the second floor, belonging to the Young Men's Universalist Society, was damaged to the extent of $800, and the building will require $1,000 for repairs. All the losses are covered by insurance.

Louis Farrell, a seaman, had his leg broken yesterday, by the hatch falling on him while at work on the steamer *Missouri*, lying at Pier No. 4 North River. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Erhard Oberob, aged thirty, and a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the heart, in his own apartments at No. 283 East Fourth-street. The deceased had been seventeen years in the United States, and served in the Fifty-second New-York Volunteers during the war.

A fire occurred last night in the two-story frame building, No. 1,367 Third-avenue, owned and partly occupied by John McMahone as a residence, who sustained a loss of $1,000. The flames extended to the adjoining building, owned and occupied by Daniel Geiger, who sustained a loss of $800, and Henry Shrader, tailor, whose loss is $100.

The dwelling of R. George Storms, No. 342 East Fiftieth-street, took fire yesterday, in the stairway, from the flue of the adjoining house. The furniture was damaged to the extent of $200, and was not insured, and the building, which needs repairing, to the amount of $400, and is fully insured.

There was no service at the Church of the Messiah, yesterday, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, the pastor, having gone to Boston to spend Thanksgiving.

The horse of Wm. C. Latham, of No. 231 Spring-street, took fright, in Eighth-avenue, at a target company, and the gentleman was thrown from his seat and severely injured.

The remains of an infant were found, last night, in the old cemetery in Houston-street, near the Bowery, and sent to the Morgue.

James Cain assaulted Mrs. Maria Phophay, of No. 42 Pearl-street, on Wednesday night, near her residence, and managed to steal $25 from her dress pocket. An alarm was given by the victim and Cain was arrested, though the money was not recovered. When arraigned before Alderman Coman, at the Tombs, the prisoner was fully committed, in default of bail.

Edward Sweeney, sixty-three years of age, yesterday morning fell down a flight of stone steps at No. 521 Broome-street, receiving a severe scalp-wound. He was attended by Surgeon Frerleigh and sent home.

Joseph Adams, aged fourteen, died yesterday, at No. 238 Monroe-street, of injuries sustained on the 17th of October by being run over, at Twenty-sixth-st. and Third-avenue, by a car. He attempted to jump on the front platform to ride a few blocks, and as the car was crowded, the driver raised his whip in a threatening manner, when the deceased dropped his hold and fell back. The wheels passed over his leg, crushing it severely. An inquest will be held by Coroner Rollins.

Matthew McKenna, aged forty-two, of No. 120 Mulberry-street, fell from his horse yesterday, while in a mounted fantastical procession, and fractured his ankle. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

The body of the man who was run over and killed, on Wednesday night, by the tender of engine No. 6, at the corner of John-street and Broadway, has been identified as that of Thos. Millard, aged sixty-five, a retired ship-carver, residing at No. 582 Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn. The deceased was on his way home when killed, and his family did not know of his terrible death until yesterday forenoon. Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest today.

The fourth grand annual ball of the Literary Cluster took place last evening at Apollo Hall, and was attended by a very large number of the Literary Club and their friends. The ball was a success in every respect. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Solomon, who wore a black velvet, with orange over-skirt; Miss Alice Crocket, black velvet, white over-skirt; Mrs. H. Gruhn, ashes gray, white over-skirt; Miss B. Lowenstein, corn-color silk; Miss A. Schreyer, blue suit; Miss Amelia Miltinski, rose-colored moire antique, *en train*, cut low, hair elaborately puffed and curled, diamonds; Mrs. S. Miltinski, blue corded silk, white lace over-skirt; The Misses (three) Rosa, Miss E. Lawson. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Meyer Goldsmith, Henry Rosenbaum, Henry Moss, A. Glaser, J. Rosenthal, David Moss, &c.

The Great American Tea Company received a large consignment of first-class teas by the *Magdala*, whose arrival at this port, via the Suez Canal, was noted a few days since.

The sixteenth annual ball of the United Brothers' Masonic Lodge No. 356, was held last night at Irving Hall, and was numerously attended. The dresses of the ladies reminded one of Charles Dickens' description in his *American Notes* of his visit to New-York. There were red, black, blue, green, brown, white, striped, mauve, and dresses of various other colors, impossible to describe. The contrast was certainly striking.

Coroner Rollins yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of John Burns, of No. 156 East Forty-second-street, who was stabbed on Sunday night at Sixty-third-street. He fully identified Michael McGuire as the man who had inflicted the wounds. He had met McGuire and John Ferris, and looked at them, as he thought he knew them. McGuire asked, with an oath, what he was looking at, and then assaulted him. The prisoner was remanded to the Tombs, and Ferris was sent to the House of Detention.

The eighteenth annual ball of the Barbers' and Hairdressers' Association came off last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms, and was attended by 250 Germans. The ball was given for the relief of the widows and orphans of the German soldiers who have fallen on the battle-field during the present war.

Wm. Barr, of No. 49 Mulberry-street, aged eighteen, met Patrick Jourdan, of No. 55½ Mulberry-street, near his residence at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and made an assault upon him, endeavoring at first to break his watch chain and then beat and kicked him. Finally knocking his victim down he knelt on his breast and robbed him of $3. Being arrested almost in the act Alderman Coman held the prisoner for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Patrick Kenahan stole a coil of lead pipe valued at $25 from the premises of Joseph Nolan, at No. 11 East Twentieth-street, and being subsequently arrested with the property in his possession he was held for trial at the Tombs by Alderman Coman.

Patrick Walsh picked up a pail of butter yesterday at No. 66 Warren-street, and was soon after arrested with the plunder. On the complaint of Wm. H. Richter, Alderman Coman committed the prisoner for trial.

BROOKLYN.

Frank McAvoy, a Fourteenth Ward, E.D., ruffian, beat his sick wife in such an inhuman manner on Wednesday night that her life is despaired of. McAvoy was arrested by Officer Corcoran and locked up in the Fourth-street Station-house, where he is well known.

LONG ISLAND.

On Wednesday, John O'Donnell, the editor of the Jamaica *Standard*, and William Lynam, a Long Island City constable, recently candidate for Coroner of Queens County, met at the Astor House, and, after some high words, came to blows, in which O'Donnell was knocked down by Lynam. During the canvass just ended, O'Donnell, in his paper, made some very severe strictures against the character of Lynam, for which Lynam called O'Donnell to account. After O'Donnell was knocked down he made complaint against his assailant, who was brought before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs. The matter was finally compromised, the two antagonists shaking hands, and the complaint withdrawn.

Fox, one of the burglars who broke into the store of William M. Halsey, in Sag Harbor, a few weeks since, and who was taken in Connecticut, on being brought before Justice Haines, Sag Harbor, and on pleading guilty, was fined $80. The Justice was so accommodating that he allowed the prisoner to be taken to Connecticut, where the officer released him on receiving his fine. Kelly, the third prisoner, was released. The people of the island are very indignant against the Justice for letting these burglars off on so light punishment. A store was entered and robbed by these burglars, who were only kept from carrying off a large quantity of money by the fact that morning dawned before they had broken open the safe. The outer door was forced open and a number of holes bored through the inner one. It is thought that an hour longer would have enabled them to effect an entrance.

A few days since, a cow was slaughtered by a freight train on the Long Island Railroad, owned by one Reeves. As the fault was entirely with the owner of the cow, the Railroad Company refused to pay for her. Since that time three trains have been stopped, and the dead cow pulled from the track by the conductors. How she got on the track is not known.

NEW-JERSEY.

The losses and insurances by the recent fire in New-Brunswick are given as follows by the officers of the Star Linseed Oil Company, whose works were destroyed: Total loss on building, stock and machinery, $132,000; insurance—Home, New-York, $10,000; Ætna, Hartford, $10,000; New-York Fire, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Yonkers, New-York, $5,000; Queen, $5,000; Niagara, $5,000; Metropolitan, $5,000; Republic, $2,500; Ætna, New-York, $2,500; Atlantic, Brooklyn, $2,500; Hoffman, $2,500; Humboldt, $2,500; Lenox, $2,500; Manhattan, $2,500; New-Brunswick, $5,000; Astor, $5,000; total, $77,500.

The second trial of Bartley Mullins, for highway robbery, was concluded yesterday, in the Hudson County Court. Mullins was tried last month upon a charge made by Herman Eppinger, of West Hoboken, who was robbed of his watch on the night of the Fourth of July last by three men, one of whom Eppinger killed in the struggle. Upon the inquest, Mullins testified against Eppinger, when the latter at once complained of him as an accomplice with Reynolds, the deceased, in the robbery. Mullins' first trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. On Wednesday, the new trial was commenced, and the case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock P. M. At 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday, the jury, after eighteen hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Yesterday afternoon William Feeney, a salesman, employed in the store of Owen T. McDonald, in Jersey City, was committed to the County Jail by Justice Davis upon a charge of embezzlement. His peculations have extended, according to the affidavit of the complainant, over a series of months, and have amounted, it is supposed, to $1,500. He was committed in default of bail.

Tooth-brushes of best English make at very low prices. DITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy.
—Advertisement.

Ball, Black & Co., JEWELERS AND SILVER-SMITHS, Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, Offer a very large and choice stock of very fine THREE-QUARTER PLATE WALTHAM WATCHES, in new styles of cases, specially made to their own order. These watches cannot be excelled in beauty, finish, or fine time-keeping qualities by any which can be bought at corresponding prices.—Advertisement.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Specific for all Kidney Diseases Found in Missisquoi Water. A fresh supply received! J. F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Dr. E. P. Miller, who established the first Turkish Bath in New-York City, has just opened a new and elegant Turkish Bath at No. 41 West 26th-st.

Dr. Johnson's Teeth-Powder, as a delightful mouth-cleanser and teeth-preserver, has no equal.

A Genuine Weather Strip, Like RoeBUCK'S, makes any house storm-proof. 58 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

HENDRICKS—SALOMON.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, Albert Hendricks to Alma, daughter of David Salomon, Esq.

KOCH—OLSSEY.—At Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, Nov. 22, Julius A. Koch to Louisa, daughter of the late Myles Franklin Olssey, Esq.

DIED.

COOK.—On Wednesday, 23d inst., Caroline F., widow of Egbert C. Cook, in the 65th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, Nov. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

DOOLITTLE.—At Cheshire, Conn., on Thursday morning, Nov. 24, 1870, Warren Doolittle, in the 88th year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York and New-Haven Depot, 27th-st., at 8 o'clock A. M.

FEUCHTWANGER.—On Wednesday morning, 23d inst., Augusta, wife of Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 18 West 26th-st., on Sunday morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

GRIFFEN.—At Greenwich, Conn., on the 23d inst., David, son of Daniel M. and Harriet Griffen, aged 20 years and 12 days.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, at Purchase, on Seventh day, 26th, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages at Rye Station to meet the train leaving 27th-st., New-Haven Railroad, at 9 o'clock A. M.

HICKS.—On board of the ship *Agra*, at Batavia, July 5, of consumption, Samuel Hicks, eldest son of the late John H. and Frances Hicks, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M.

McPHERSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, at West Farms, Kenneth McPherson, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place today, (Friday,) at 3½ o'clock, from the Home for Invalids. Train leaves Harlem Depot, at 26th-st., at 2¼ o'clock.

MALLABY.—At Madison, New-Jersey, Tuesday, Nov. 22, Rebecca J. Seaman, wife of Capt. Francis Mallaby, United States Navy, aged 56 years.

Funeral services on Saturday, Nov. 26, at 11 A. M., at Grace Church, Madison. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages at the depot on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

MARTINE.—At White Plains, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, Sarah Agnes, wife of Stephen A. Martine.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Friday, 25th, at 12 o'clock. Trains will leave by Harlem Railroad at 9¾ and 10½.

MARTINE.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday evening, Nov. 24, Matilda Martine, wife of Theodore Martine.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

QUINN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, Thomas Quinn, after a short but painful illness, aged 34 years and 22 days.

The friends of the family, also the members of the Andrew Jackson Club, are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 230 East 21st-st., on Friday morning, Nov. 25, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to St. Stephen's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

SAXTON.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, of scarlet fever, Pierre, only son of Edwin A. and Helena Brett Saxton, in the 10th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday at 10½ o'clock. Take Northern Railroad train leaving foot Chambers-st. 9¾ for Highland.

STILLWELL.—On Tuesday, Nov. 22, Willie, only son of Richard H. and Mary Stillwell, aged 8 months and 26 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 205 Mercer-st., Jersey City, on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

At a special meeting of the Andrew Jackson Club, held in their rooms on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This Club has received the sad intelligence of the death of our late companion and fellow-member, Thomas Quinn; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by his decease this Club, together with all who had the happiness to know him, mourn the loss of a truly good man, who was remarkable for his sincerity as a friend, his sympathy for those in affliction or poverty, and for his affection and devotion as a husband and relative; while, as an associate and member of this Club, he distinguished himself for his urbanity, geniality and forbearance. He died as he had lived, honored and beloved by all who knew him, and at peace with all mankind.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be transmitted to the bereaved family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the members of this Club, in a body, attend the funeral of our late fellow-member.

LEANDER BUCK, Chairman.
Michael P. Daly, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES
100 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINIERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.
Also of our own manufacture,
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.
ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,
(a specialty by our own artist,)
in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 24 and 26, will close at this office at 5½ A. M., and at the Stations as follows, viz: A and B, 7:45; C and D, 7:55; E and F, 7:10; G and H, 6:30, the night before. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$32 CURRENCY—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, of Cuba, will be drawn Dec. 2; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,284.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO IMPORTANT PUBLICATIONS BY A. S. BARNES & CO.

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HOLBROOK'S QUARTET AND CHORUS CHOIR.

By the adapter of the very popular music in "Songs for the Sanctuary," which has contributed so largely to the immense success of that book. This is a new compilation of original and classical choir music of not a difficult character. It has a special reference to the unadapted hymns in "Songs for the Sanctuary." Price $2, post-paid.

II.

STEELE'S FOURTEEN WEEKS IN GEOLOGY.

This is the fourth volume of the celebrated "Fourteen Weeks" series, designed to embrace brief treatises in all the sciences for schools. The author's very fascinating style, judicious selection of matter, vivid illustrations, and practical helps to teach, have combined to introduce these books into thousands of schools, where they awaken an enthusiasm for science while other works fail even to interest. This work, like its predecessors, was made in the school-room, and all its contents and methods have been verified by the crucial test. Price $1 75, post-paid.

NOS. 111 AND 113 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 111 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES IN BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., AT JONES' BOOKSTORE, No. 1,123 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts. Open evenings until 9 o'clock.

THE WEATHER SIGNAL SERVICE.

The System of Observation—How the Reports are Obtained—Instruments in Use—Curious Results—Interesting Details.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1870.

The Weather Signal Service office attached to the War Department has been in active operation since the beginning of the present month. Many difficulties incident to the organization of a new service have been encountered, but none of them have proved serious obstacles, and the success in results is all that the officers in charge anticipated. Upward of twenty posts of observation have been established, from which daily reports of meteorological conditions are obtained. Four only are yet established west of the Mississippi River, though others extending the range of observations westward to the Pacific coast are contemplated. The four now in operation are St. Paul, Omaha, St. Louis and Cheyenne. Nine stations are established on the great lakes, from Duluth to Buffalo. The New-England States have only one place of observation—Boston—now located. The central and Southern sections of the country share the remainder in operation at the present time.

OBJECT OF THE SERVICE.

Much has been published concerning the organization and purposes of the Signal Service. The actual details of the work of the office may, however, be interesting to many readers. As remarked above all the success has been achieved that could have been immediately expected. But the office is not yet able to send out with the reports of the weather, what is most essential to the people to know, the probable changes that may be expected. All that can now be done is to give a trustworthy statement of the condition of the weather at the various places of observation. To ascertain if there is any stated and regular succession of meteorological conditions, and if so, what succession, can only be ascertained by a careful study of the reports for some length of time. These reports are receiving such attention in the office, and thousands of persons whose interests are affected by changes of weather, especially navigators of the great lakes, are keenly watching the bulletins published by the newspapers. Storm signals have proved of great advantage to commerce in Europe, and as soon as observation has established the peculiar conditions of our continent, our people may expect similar advantage.

THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

The chief signal office is in this city, in a building on G-street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. In the same building is the office of local observation for Washington. The arrangements for local observation are essentially the same as at all other stations. In the first place, there are the instruments for observation, which are placed in a rude observatory fitted up on the roof, where a small apartment has been constructed, inclosed by double screens, which exclude perfectly the rays of the sun; but permit the free circulation of the air. In this apartment are placed two thermometers, a barometer and a hygrometer. On the roof of it, are a rain-gauge, a wind-vane and an anemometer. The observations are made by Washington time at 7:35 A. M. and 4:35 and 11:35 P. M. The indications of all the instruments are carefully noted by the observer, and it is needless to say that the instruments are all of the most approved kind and perfectly trustworthy. The hygrometer shows the relative condition of the atmosphere with respect to the amount of moisture it contains in degrees, just as the thermometer shows the relative amount of heat. The anemometer shows precisely how far the wind has traveled in any given time. The last five minutes preceding the stated minute of observation is noticed, and the distance the wind has passed in that time multiplied by twelve gives the rate per hour at that time. From this record the pressure of the wind per pound on each square foot of surface is calculated. The rain gauge measures the depth of rain that has fallen, to the hundredth of an inch. The published reports show the height of the barometer and thermometer, the direction and intensity of the wind, the rain-fall, if any, and the state of the weather. Some additional and less essential facts are noted at the office, as for instance, the amount of cloud, change from last report, &c. The result of the observation is immediately sent, from all the stations, by telegraph, to New-York or Washington, which ever may be nearer to the place of observation, and is thence distributed over the country. The returns from all the offices are usually in the Washington office in half an hour after the hour of observation.

NOTING OBSERVATIONS.

In each of the offices connected with the various stations is a large, uncolored map of the United States, known as Loyd's Excelsior. The names of the stations are printed in large red letters, and through each place a small hole is punched and an eyelet inserted. When the returns come in from any place—say from Cheyenne—a little standard is passed through the eyelet at the location of Cheyenne on the map. This standard holds in place a little strip of card, on which is marked the force of the wind, the states of the barometer and thermometer, as shown by the report, and also a small circular disk, which shows by its color the state of the weather. Black shows that it is raining at the place in question; black and white indicate snow; red, fair weather, and blue, cloudy. A disk one-fourth blue shows that one-fourth the sky is covered with clouds, one half blue, that one-half the sky is obscured, &c., the proportion of blue on the disk showing the amount of cloud. The same standard holds in place a little arrow to show the direction of the wind when the observation was made. In the same manner the meteorological condition of each station is noted on the map, so that as soon as the returns are in, say about 8 o'clock, one can tell by a glance at the map, the state of the weather throughout the whole country. As each report comes in, the necessary changes are made on the map. It is particularly interesting to see pictured on the map, the intensity and direction of the winds, and to think that if one has less control over them than Æolus was fabled to have had, and cannot let them out of their cavern and recall them at will, one can tell at least where the winds all are, and what they are about. The picture would be all the more vivid if the intensity of the wind were shown by the relative length of the arrows instead of figures on the cards.

OBSERVERS AND OBSERVATIONS.

Each station, as a general rule, is in charge of one observer, though there are a very few where, from the amount and importance of the work to be done, two are required. All the observers receive at the office in Washington the special instruction necessary to a performance of the duty imposed upon them. Two or three young men assigned to new posts are now in training. What the result may finally be cannot be foreseen. The most eminent meteorologists believe that the origin and progress of storms are controlled by fixed and almost unvarying conditions, and that those conditions can be learned by just such a series of observations as is now inaugurated. Indeed, many theories of the conditions peculiar to North America have been proposed, which the observations will give the means to confirm or disprove. If it should prove that the approach and violence of storms can be foretold with even a reasonable approximation to certainty, the advantage to commerce will be immense. In army and naval operations in time of war, one of the chief elements of uncertainty would be overcome. When a violent storm is known to be approaching, vessels in port will be warned to delay their departure, while along the lakes, signals, by firing guns and throwing up rockets from points on the shore may be arranged to warn vessels away from port of danger in time to save property and human life. But these advantages are hoped for, rather than assured. It will be many months, and perhaps years, before the efforts now making toward such an end can prove more than experimental. Still the material interests of the country, both commercial and agricultural, are to be benefited so largely by success that the inception and every step of progress of the scheme will command the attention of the whole country.

J. B. C.

CURRENT NOTES.

Out of the 155 inmates of the New-Haven, Conn., Alms-house, there are only nine who have not been convicted of crime.

An undirected envelope, containing a check for $250, was recently found among the letters in the Gloucester (Mass.) Post-office.

DR. WRIGHT, at one time a firm believer in the sincerity of the DAVENPORTS, has lately been making a very complete exposition of their tricks before the spiritualists of Baltimore.

THOMAS WELLMAN, a citizen of Jaffrey East Village, N. H., upward of seventy years of age, lost his way while returning to his home the other night, and perished in the storm.

An engineer named TOMKINS, who has a strong penchant for the romantic, was recently arrested at Albany for stealing the trunk and clothing of a young woman whom he had made the victim of a mock marriage.

All the exceptions filed in the case of the Newburyport "fire-bug," LEONARD CHOATE, have been overruled by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He will be sent back for sentence to the Superior Court, next January.

By a request from the pastor of the Congress-square Church, at Portland, Me., on Sunday last, the principal members of the congregation rose in their pews, and pledged themselves to clear off the balance of a debt on the church of $10,000.

The effort of the New-Hampshire farmers to get up a "corner" in the egg market has resulted in a failure. Last week the price went up to fifty cents per dozen; at the beginning of the present week they could not be had at any price.

DANIEL W. BARTLETT, of East Windsor, Conn., has succeeded in proving to his neighbors that it pays to raise good stock. In 1859 he purchased a thorough-bred short-horn two-year-old heifer for $200. She has since had ten calves, from the sale of which he has realized a net profit of $1,165.

An effort is being made to induce the Mayor of Boston to petition the General Court at its next session for the passage of an act authorizing the purchase of lands in the immediate vicinity of the "Hub" for public parks. An "order" to this effect is now under consideration by the Board of Aldermen.

The frequency of fatal accidents from the careless use of burning-fluid seems to have no effect in deterring servant-maids from using it for fire-kindling purposes. At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, a young girl named ANNIE MILLER was literally roasted alive, in an attempt to ignite some wood with an oil-can.

A gang of hog-stealers, whose depredations have extended all over Missouri, were recently discovered near Kansas City, through the aid of a "learned pig." The animal, recognizing its master, ran whining from among the drove of stolen hogs, whereupon the thieves, seeing how matters stood, sought safety in flight.

At a caucus of leading Republicans, held at Columbia, S. C., a few evenings since, it was agreed that the bills of the State Bank shall not be funded just now, because of the grave doubts which exist as to the liability of the Commonwealth for any of its war issues. It is agreed that the best mode of solving the difficulty is to have it passed upon by the United States Court.

The sneak thieves of Binghamton, in the absence of more profitable employment, have suddenly taken to stealing feathers from the bonnets of young ladies. A few nights since some of the more industrious members of the gang dropped into the ladies' dressing apartments of a ballroom and managed to carry off all the loose feminine adornments, including feathers and trimmings.

The Macon, Ga., *Messenger* has some particulars of a horrible outrage which is said to have occurred on the night of the 18th inst., on the line of the Brunswick and Macon Railroad. It appears that two black fiends, who had failed to force an entrance into the cabin of an negro, set fire to the roof, and kept watch outside until they were certain that the family, six in number, had been burned to death. One of the scoundrels was subsequently arrested, but the other contrived to make good his escape.

The recent effort of the members of the Baltimore City Council to increase their salaries, has not been met in a brotherly spirit by the Mayor. Both branches of the Council passed an ordinance increasing the pay from $1 50 to $5 per day. The Mayor, believing that members had no legal right to increase their salaries while in office, has vetoed the ordinance. An attempt was subsequently made to pass the ordinance over the veto, but it resulted in failure. Sixty years ago the pay was the same as it is at present.

A white boy, fifteen years of age, was almost buried alive, quite recently, in an attempt to dig his way out of the Wabashaw, Minn., jail. The intention was to assist two other prisoners—one of whom is under sentence of death for murder—to escape; but in piling up the dirt behind him, as he went along, he finally made the hole so small that he could neither return or go forward, and an alarm having been given, the Sheriff set men to work and had him taken out more dead than alive.

An enterprising grocer of Hudson, N. Y., has hit upon a novel mode of advertising his business. In what purports to be a communication to the editor of the *Star*, he says: "Some unprincipled scoundrel has circulated a report that I am down with small-pox. I brand such an one as an unprincipled liar and scoundrel. I am happy to say, neither I nor any of my family are afflicted with that or any other disease to my knowledge, but am on hand daily selling lots of flour, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., at lower prices than ever."

The principal of a public school at Lyons, Iowa, has succeeded in getting himself into a serious "difficulty." Last week he accused a boy of playing truant, who had been allowed leave of absence by one of the teachers, and, when the little fellow attempted to defend himself, struck him a heavy blow on the side of the head. The boy immediately went home, complaining of a severe headache. On the following day he grew worse, and finally died from the effects of the blow. The occurrence appears to have caused a good deal of excitement among the parents of other children attending the school, and it is probable the principal will be placed under arrest.

EARLY WINTER FASHIONS.

Winter Materials, Rich in Color and Quality—A New Material: Velours Imperial—Indoor and Outdoor Costumes—Hats.

From Le Follet.

The materials intended for Winter wear are excessively rich, both in color and quality. For morning dress, poplins, silks, reps, either of wool or silk, satin-cloth, cachemire and velveteen. These are only admissible in dark colors, light shades being reserved entirely for evening or full-dress visits. For the latter occasion, satins, plain or striped, rich poult de soies, gros-grains, failles, velvets, plain and terry, will be much worn. Toilets of two materials will be greatly in favor, such as cachemire or poplin and silk, velvet and satin. The effect of different materials in the same color is very elegant, and in thoroughly good style. Striking colors are not likely to be worn together by our *élégantes*; in fact, this Winter's toilets promise to assume a more sombre hue than usual, except for dinner and other evening occasions. The reversible striped satins are excessively elegant and rich. We have seen many specimens of them; they are very thick, and fall in splendid folds. We have seen some of these made up with part of the dress—with one side of the silk, and the tunic of the other; for instance, an under-skirt of blue and white satin, the tunic made with the same satin reversed, showing black and white stripes. This toilet was more startling than elegant; but another of striped satin, with a court train of plain satin, bodice of the same, with revers, mousquetaire cuffs, and basques lined with the striped satin, was decidedly more elegant, and much richer in appearance.

FASHIONABLE COLORS.

A new material called velours impérial has been introduced. Why this name has been bestowed we do not know, as it is not made of velvet, but of alternate stripes of thick ribbed silk and satin, the silk stripes being only half the width of the others. The most fashionable colors for daylight wear will be violet, especially the shade known as violet d'évêque, sailor blue, slate-blue, bottle-green, and all shades of green, rich Cordovan leather, nasturtium, &c., and some very rich grays. Black will be very elegantly worn. For evening dresses, brighter shades are likely to be in vogue, such as cherry color, a rather deep rose-pink and amber. The two latter are wonderfully effective trimmed with black lace.

SHORT AND TRAIN DRESSES.

Short costumes will be a trifle shorter in the skirt, as the season advances; that is to say, those intended for outdoor wear will just touch the instep. This is exactly the proper length; if any shorter, they are not in good style; if longer, they are not preserved from the dirt, and thus frustrate the intention with which they were introduced. House dresses for afternoon wear are made with the skirts a few inches on the ground, but those intended for dinners or receptions are very much trained, and very long at the back. Unquestionably, the most elegant and thoroughly grande dame toilette is the court train, worn over an all-round skirt. This is at the same time an eminently useful style of dress, as the train can be looped up as a tunic for out-door wear. Many fashionable ladies are having these long trains made in black velvet, and trimmed with black lace or little curled feathers. They are either open quite to the waist, showing the whole of the front breadth of the underskirt, or have a small apron-piece. The bodices are made square or en cœur, with open hanging sleeves. The toilettes can thus be endlessly diversified by changing the color of the under-skirt, the plastron, and the tight-fitting sleeves worn under those of velvet.

BODICES.

Bodices invariably have basques, either cut in one with the bodice, or fastened under a ceinture. Tunics are worn much longer, and very much draped. There is an immense variety of shapes for these, more or less ornate. At the present moment the small basques in front, and much longer at the back, are most in favor. A new form of body has just been introduced, called the "Reine Margot;" it very much resembles those seen in old Saxon pictures. It comes very low down on the hips, which of course necessitates a great many seams. The one shown to us was of blue velvet, embroidered with pearls, and was intended to be worn over a white satin with blue velvet stripes. Flounces are in as great favor as ever; they are very stylish when accompanied with crossway bands of the same stitched at each edge. When flounces are plaited, they are generally finished by handsome buttons, or bows of satin or velvet, which are placed on or between the plaits. Passementerie, with bugles, will be much worn with black or dark dresses. Ribbon velvet, of various widths, and worsted fringes are also in great request.

DRESSY TOILETS.

For more dressy toilets lace, fur, satin and feathers, especially the latter, are the order of the day. Lace and fur are even worn together, but we hardly think this the very best taste. Lace and feathers, fur and satin blend far more harmoniously. There is an immense variety of cloaks, almost all shapes and styles being worn. Passementerie, all kinds of fur, fringes, lace and curled feathers are used to ornament. The most habillées are the tight-fitting casaques, with basque and tunic.

HATS.

There is very slight differences in the form of the hats worn this month, although they are, of course, made in much warmer materials. The trimming is placed very high on the crown, and continued over the back, so as to fall on the chignon. They will be much more generally worn than last Winter, as, now that the bonnets are larger, there is but slight variation either in shape or size between the chapeau ouvert and the chapeau fermé. The latter invariably have strings, which, coming from the back, behind the ears, fasten either at the side or under the chin. Felt, velvet, plain or terry, thick ribbed silk or satin, are the favorite materials for either hats or bonnets; the backs of either are generally raised to accommodate the chignon of plaited or twisted hair. Many of the hats have long scarves of the same material as the trimming, fastened under the chin. They are no longer worn round the throat as formerly.

SOME ELEGANT TOILETS.

We have had some very elegant toilets offered for our inspection, of irreproachable taste and elegance of style. From among them we select the following, being sure they will meet with the approbation of our readers: Black silk train skirt. The tablier is trimmed with five rows of black velvet, two inches wide, headed by an upright frill of black lace, an inch and a half wide, lined with cerise silk fringed out. Round the train is a crossway flounce of silk, five inches wide, bound with velvet, headed with band of velvet and lace. Above this another flounce, four inches wide, headed by two bands of velvet and lace. Square body, with velvet and lace round opening, trimming simulating smaller square beneath. Sleeves à sabot, flounce of silk, under-sleeve covered with bands of velvet and lace. Body cut in square basques, trimmed to correspond; a three-inch flounce at the lower edge of each basque. Claret poult de soie short skirt, the breadths trimmed alternately with five flounces of silk three inches wide, bound with velvet, and crossway bands of velvet two inches and a half in width. Tunic of same, the front tied back so as to fall in large folds, and trimmed with flounce headed by bands of velvet. The back of the tunic is attached to the front by large plaits; down the centre falls a broad claret velvet sash. The tunic is also fastened to this by large plaits, so as to render it very bouffant. Wide open sleeve, with large scarf end of silk, fastened under a velvet loop, and trimmed with flounce and velvet. Black silk skirt with train, and deep flounce bound with black velvet. Tunic plain in front, edged with velvet and flounce. The back part of the tunic is very full, and trimmed round from the waist with a broad band of velvet five inches from the edge. Below this are rouleaux of satin and thick corded silk, put on in the form of leaves, which gives the border quite the appearance of scallops at the edge. The tunic is plaited and very much raised at the middle of the back. The bodice is open en cœur, and trimmed to correspond. It has two small points in front, becoming very much deeper toward the back. This is also trimmed with the rouleaux. Light blue corded silk dinner or evening dress, with twelve-inch flounce, raveled at each edge. Above this is an insertion of Swiss lace, two inches and a half wide. This is headed by a ruche of silk like the flounce, two inches wide. A second band of lace and ruche.

Loose tablier with ruche of silk on each side of band of lace. Back of tunic cut in two deep leaves, trimmed with ruches and lace; sash to correspond, in three leaves. Square body, with two ruches and lace. Sleeve to the elbow, with flounce of silk headed like that on the skirt. Black silk skirt, with six-inch band of black velvet, two inches from the hem. Above this band are placed, perpendicularly, pieces of crossway silk scalloped at each edge and piped with satin. These are placed at intervals on the skirt in box plaits, and fastened down by thick mossy fringe, leaving the scallops to form a heading. Casaque and body cut in one, with double "Watteau" plait, fastened down the back by butterfly bows of velvet. The casaque is trimmed round with black velvet, heading a handsome fringe; above the velvet is a plaited and scalloped trimming of silk, fastened at the lower edge by a mossy trimming. It is looped at each side and at the middle of the back, where it is plaited to a broad velvet sash. There is also a velvet basque and bows at the back of the waist. The above is a most elegant toilet, though so elaborate that description alone gives a very faint idea of it. The sleeves are very large and pointed; they are trimmed to correspond with the tunic. Violet velveteen costume with deep flounce put on in large box-plaits, with a deep heading. Each plait is turned down at the top, so as to show the lining of violet satin. Mousquetaire jacket, open up to the waist of the back, the corner being turned up to the side-seam. The front of the basque is also turned back to meet the other corner, the basque being lined with satin, which forms the reverse. The jacket is open to the waist over a violet satin waistcoat, with two small points. Page sleeves, open to the armhole over tight satin ones. We have seen elegant costumes made in a new material, very strong and yet soft; it has a very silky appearance, and forms the most elegant drapery. It is called laine vénitienne, or Venetian wool. The one offered for our inspection was of cherry color, with two crossway flounces, five inches wide, bound with black satin. Above each flounce is a plaiting of the material bound with satin. The upper edge of the plaits is turned to the right, the lower to the left. This arrangement causes the folds to go in a very elegant shape. Over this is a tunic, looped at each side, and trimmed with one row of plaiting. Small jacket, cut up the back, and large sleeves, all trimmed like the tunic. Under the jacket is a broad and short black satin sash.

JACKETS.

We also saw a most elegant and useful little jacket and tunic of black cachemire that would make a variety of toilets by simply varying the under-skirt. The tunic was square in front and looped up at the back and sides; it had a small, plaited flounce, bound with velvet, and headed by a reversed plaiting; it fell in the most graceful folds, fastened up by plaited bows of velvet. The jacket was half-fitting, cut into square tabs, trimmed with the plaiting. At the neck was a very pretty, small round hood. Half large sleeves, trimmed to match. This jacket was in unquestioned taste and style. Simple as it was, it bore thorough evidence of the hands from whence it came, and was really a triumph of elegant simplicity.

From the Queen.

Among items to be remembered is the fact that silk skirts are more bouffant than ever, while over-skirts of soft woolen fabrics are not so full in the back as formerly, and often hang straight and plainly behind; but these should be worn over a very large tournure, and must invariably be draped high on the sides. Stout ladies decrease their apparent size by wearing open tunics; but if they prefer closed over-skirts they should make the apron very short, with a broad side gore and two full straight back widths. Then gather the lower part of the centre of the side gore in two or three large plaits, put tapes beneath, and tie at the back in order to keep the front of the skirt flat. Slender ladies wear larger apron fronts, catch up more plaits, put them higher on the hips, allowing them to form creases or folds across the apron; then tie them back in the way just described. The back breadths are draped by tapes tied from the centres of the widths to tapes pendent from the belt. Carriage costumes of the richest velvets and gros grains are made with a demi-trained skirt, measuring from fifty to sixty-eight inches, is long over-skirt, a basque, and a paletot. They are to be worn when making formal calls, at weddings and other ceremonious occasions in the day time, when the wearer goes in her carriage. The gipsy bonnet and kid gloves are of the color of the costume, unless the dress is black, when a contrast is permitted. A cashmere wrap is added when there is no paletot. Velvet postilion basques, square in the neck and without sleeves, are added to many of these dresses. These extra basques furnish a hint to ladies who have handsome dresses, made with the plain round bodices worn last season. A velvet postilion modernizes any round silk bodice; a postilion of silk or of the material of the trimming serves for woolen dresses. Among the novelties are the dinner dresses of two colors, mentioned lately by our Parisian correspondent. The first of these is that pale, green-tinted gray, known as guano gray. It has a demi-trained skirt, with a large three-cornered opening in the bottom of each width, disclosing a treble box-plaited flounce of bright amethyst-colored silk. Narrow folds of the silk trim the flounce and follow the triangular opening. The waist has a high amethyst vest, square below, the body in the Louis XIV. style, and trimmed up the entire front with horizontal folds like those on the skirt. Over this is a postilion basque, high in the throat behind, pointed and low in front, and crossing over on the amethyst vest. A frill of duchess lace surrounds the throat, and finishes the sabot sleeves. Another dress of the same colors has a short skirt of amethyst silk and a trained over-skirt, made precisely like an ordinary trained skirt, and looped high on the hips to show the flounced skirt beneath. This affords another hint to ladies fond of variety, as they can in this way wear together any two dresses of prettily-contrasting colors.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Cardozo and Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
162—Bigler vs. Furman.	180—Hadley vs. James.
165—Furman vs. Carow.	182—Giles vs. Weldon.
167—Shultz vs. Cummings.	183—Dibble vs. Camp.
168—Reed vs. Cummings.	184—Heineman vs. Hoaal.
169—Seabrook vs. Hecker.	185—Beford vs. Peck.
170—Vose vs. Cowdrey.	186—Osgood vs. Stevens.
171—Baker vs. Fritz.	187—Davis vs. Colgate.
172—Hollerer vs. Beitner.	188—Sharkey vs. Kelly.
174—Verhuven vs. Manufacturers' National Bank.	189—Same vs. Same.
	190—Security Ins. Co. vs. Indemnity Ins. Co.
176—Wetmore vs. Candee.	191—Same vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.
177—Kirtland vs. Schanck.	192—Lambard vs. Blair.
178—Blascoer vs. Schattman.	193—Clancy vs. Byrne.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 12 M.

No. 215—Gregory vs. Lindsey.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
34—Schenier vs. Continental Insurance Co.	67—Bunell vs. Raphael.
47—Mitchell vs. Reed.	72—Bloomer vs. Newton.
62—Stuyvesant Bank vs. McMurray.	84—Cuming vs. Bell.

The call commences at No. 97—Bennett vs. Frederick.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Adjourned to Monday next.

MARINE COURT.

Adjourned to Monday next, when the General Term will commence before four Judges.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1870.

THE FUNDING OF UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTIES into a first-class security, paying the same rate of interest, (six per cent., gold,) and which cannot be called in under twenty-five years without the consent of the holder, may now be effected at a clear profit of about *twenty per cent.*, by exchanging them for the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. The Central Pacific Railroad is well and economically managed, and its revenues are large, certain and constantly increasing, as is shown by the following statement of earnings of the main line for the current year:

January	$418,104 41	June	$729,274 46
February	394,176 47	July	784,099 84
March	488,382 91	August	807,815 68
April	633,758 06	September	883,412 50
May	768,719 77	October	804,800 00

The Central Pacific Bonds have the advantage of a ready market on both sides of the Atlantic, of regular quotations at the Stock Exchange, and are based on a finished and equipped road, already placed on a stable and profitable basis.

Having originally negotiated these bonds, and being thoroughly acquainted with their soundness and value, we have introduced them as a specialty in our regular business, in connection with our dealings in Government securities, and recommend them without hesitation to our friends and customers desiring to make investments or to fund their Five-Twenties upon advantageous terms without reduction of interest.

FISK & HATCH.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 205 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 92½ and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

St. Nicholas-av. and 147th-st., s. w. corner, 1 block x 125 x 1 block x 1 block	$25,000
47th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d-av., 27x75.5, h. and l.	23,250
52d-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	12,000
55th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x100.5	6,000
57th-st., and 1st-av., 32.2 ft. n. of 57th-st., and 88.9 ft. e. of 1st-av., 17.9x25.1	1,000
56th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5	18,500
66th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5, h. and l.	14,500
84th-st., n. s., 174 ft. w. of 2d-av., 48x102.2	11,000
74th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102.2 h. and l.	5,500
77th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	3,450
Avenue A and 75th-st., n. e. corner, 75.7x98	10,900
1st-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 57th-st., 7.1x17.9	809

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ash-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x200	$1,200
Centre-st., w. s., 674 ft. s. of Sackett-st., 244.10x120x208x100x50x100, b. and s.	10,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 34.2x100x73.10x107.6	10,100
Grant-st., n. s., 20.3 ft. w. of property of Dutch Reformed Church, 25x132	1,100
Gold and Prospect sts., n. w. corner, 50x25	5,000
Marion-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x100, foreclosure	1,500
Withers-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	650
Sackett-st., w. s., 600 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100	1,500
Steuben-st., e. s., 400 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100 } Schenck-st., w. s., 400 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100 }	875
Steuben-st., w. s., 375 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	420
Suydam-st., s. e. s., 400 ft. n. e. of Johnson-av., 25x100	350
North 2d-st., s. s., between 5th and 6th sts., 41.6x100	2,300
14th-st., n. s., 416.7 ft. e. of n. 5th-av., 18.9x100	3,000
20th-st., w. s., 160 ft. w. of 5th-av., 40x100	4,000
Atlantic and Williams av., s. w. corner, 101.10x85.7x100x104.11 } Atlantic and Williams av., s. e. corner, 25.5x92.5 }	7,000
Tompkins and Myrtle-av., s. w. corner, 86.10x25	10,500
Grand-av., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x100	710
Lafayette-av., n. s., 21.5 ft. e. of Graham-st., 25x75	1,600
Lafayette-av., n. s., 61.5 ft. e. of Graham-st., 25x75	7,000
Putnam-av., n. s., 270 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 30x100	5,500
Ridgewood-av. and proposed extension of Nostrand-av., s. e. corner, 75x117.6	1,285
8th-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 110x100x90.7x100.5	14,800
New-Utrecht, on post line, Theo. Bergen's woodland, 3 acres, 1 rod and 11 perches	3,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburgh.

Indefinite lot No. 300, s. of the av., 50x100	$800

East Chester.

Lot No. 428, Central Mt. Vernon, 50x100	$300

Morrisania.

Alexander-av. and 134th-st., n. w. corner, 175x200	$29,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Waverley-place, n. s., 80 ft. w. of Quitman-st., 22x105.8	$1,200
Division-place, e. s., s. of Nichols, 66.7x84.10	9,000
Ogden-st., e. s., 262 ft. n. of Parker-st., 15.7x100	2,400

Clinton.

Lake-st., e. s., corner of Springfield-av., 70.6x149 }	$800
Springfield-av., s. s., 125 ft. s. of Sharon-av., 75x100 } Springfield-av., n. s., 250 ft. s. of Sharon-av., 50x100 }	300

Bloomfield.

E. Malogne, Jr., to M. Quinn, 2 ½ s. and 15-160 acres	$900

Orange.

Jackson-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of Lincoln-av., 50x140	$750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VAN RENSSELAER & CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, No. 183 Grand-st. The management of estates a specialty. Rents, Interest and Dividends collected.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A four-story, first-class brown-stone high-basement house, 25x60x100, situate on 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 59 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SEVERAL OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses on 5th and Madison avs., and the adjacent streets, for sale at very reasonable prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND OTHERS.—The subscribers offer for sale or lease, the commodious brick mansion and stable, together with six full lots of ground, making 75 feet front by 200 feet in depth, upon [illegible] and [illegible] sts., being 60 feet east of Broadway.

The situation of this property is high and commanding, and is specially adapted for charitable, club, or school purposes, and can be obtained on liberal terms with immediate possession.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 5th-av. (Central Park,) Madison-av., 75th (100 feet wide) and 76th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

PURCHASE A HOME.—WE ARE OFfering for sale three hundred brown-stone houses, ranging from $12,000 to $100,000, in the most desirable parts of this City, at reduced valuation. Full particulars in regard to the same at our office.

WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—A SNUG THREE-STORY brick house, in good order, with modern improvements and in pleasant neighborhood. Possession immediately. Apply on premises, No. [illegible] East [illegible].

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A house and two lots, 50 by 100, corner of 10th-st. and 5th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 24 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE GUNTHER ESTATE, AT Jamaica, Long Island. This splendid country seat of the late C. G. Gunther—was occupied by him fifty years—is now offered for sale. This mansion is spacious, (being 50 by 60,) Mansard roof and cupola; a conservatory, garden of two acres, large orchard and grapery, eight out-buildings, large shade trees. It is beautifully situated on high ground, in full view of the village and surrounding country, with about eight acres of land. It will be sold on easy terms. Also, furniture, paintings, &c. Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 27th-st., or WINANS & SANDS, No. 61 Cedar-st., where plans can be seen.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT, delightfully located on Long Island, near the Sound; commodious modern dwelling, fine outbuildings, and seventy-five acres of land, abundance choice fruit, gunning and fishing. Price, $60,000, including farming implements; terms to suit. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 249 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 75TH AND 76TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 75th and 76th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY AND HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered as A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold in SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, is unencumbered, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 76th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway, or to the auctioneers.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE LOTS on 57TH, 66TH and 81ST STS., near CENTRAL PARK, 7TH-AV., CORNER 57TH-ST.; NORTH-EAST CORNER BROADWAY and 120TH-ST., (near the BOULEVARD,) also improved property on WASHINGTON-ST., HORATIO-ST., corner of GREENWICH-AV., WEST 10TH-ST. and LEXINGTON-AV., CORNER 22D-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., Referee:

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, 100 feet east of 8th-av.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET AND SEVENTH-AVENUE.—Four lots south-west corner of 7th-av. and 57th-st., and one lot in the rear, on 57th-st.

SIXTY-SIXTH-STREET.—Two lots south side, 175 feet west of 8th-av.

EIGHTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three lots north side, 120 feet west of Madison-av.

BROADWAY AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH-STREET.—Three lots north-east corner.

WASHINGTON-STREET.—Houses and lots Nos. 446 and 450 Washington-st., near Watts-st.

GREENWICH-AVENUE.—Houses and lots Nos. 125, 127, 129 Greenwich-av., corner of Horatio-st.

HORATIO-STREET.—House and lot No. 4 Horatio-st.

WEST TENTH-STREET.—House and lot No. 106 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—The four stables and lots Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Lexington-av., commencing on the corner of 22d-st.

Sixty per Cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers.

JOSEPH A. LEVY, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH A. LEVY, No. 1 Pine-st., AUCTIONEER, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER.

Sales at auction of real estate, stocks, bonds, &c. Sales of furniture at owners' residences. Private sales of houses, lots, leases, farms, &c., &c. Houses, lots and stores rented, and rents collected. Titles searched, and mortgages extended and negotiated. Fire, life, marine and accidental insurance effected in the best companies at the lowest rates.

JOSEPH A. LEVY, Auctioneer, Will offer at public auction, At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, MONDAY, Nov. 28, At 12 o'clock noon, The following-described valuable property:

No. 239 WEST FIFTIETH-STREET.—Three-story, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18.3 by about 50; lot 100.5; mortgage, $10,500.

No. 254 WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, 20 by about 45; lot 98.9; mortgage, $10,000.

No. 120 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20 by about 54; lot 119; mortgage, $16,000.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET (south side.)—Three lots, 25x100 feet each, beginning 150 feet east of 8th-av.; mortgage, $42,000.

SIXTH-AVENUE (southwest corner 56th-st.)—Four lots; size, 100.5x100; mortgage, $60,000.

No. 346 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—To close an estate, the first-class three-story and basement brick dwelling-house; size, 18.8x45x98.9; mortgage, $9,000.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET (near 7th-av. Boulevard.)—Three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling; 25x45x100; mortgage, $10,000.

For maps, permits, and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 29 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.—EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PREMISES ON EAST HOUSTON AND 2D STS.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the leasehold premises running from East Houston to 2d-st., known as No. 264 East Houston-st. and No. 286 2d-st., with the improvements thereon, said premises being twenty feet in width on each street, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Wynkoop estate, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1868, at a rent of $180 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—UNDER THE DIrection of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee; WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30, At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK AND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Nineteen lots adjoining the Dyckman estate, and close to the Hudson and Harlem River Canal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE OF A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 78 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 222 WEST 41ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible], $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 239 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. J. K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Gold and Currency received on deposit, subject to check at sight.

Interest allowed on Currency accounts at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited at the end of each month.

ALL CHECKS DRAWN ON US PASS THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE, AND ARE RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT BY ALL THE CITY BANKS.

Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand, bearing four per cent. interest.

Loans negotiated.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds on commission.

Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canada.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co., 25 NASSAU ST., CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

CITY STOCKS THE BEST SECURITY IN THE WORLD.

CITY 5s OF 1870, due Nov. 1 proximo, paid at par on demand.

CITY 7s, 20 YEARS TO RUN, sold at a small premium.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip. No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870. }

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.

Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board. JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive. By order of the Board. HARRY E. ROY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 9 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1870. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION OF the Board of Directors, the stockholders of the Florida Improvement Company are required to pay ten per cent. assessment upon their capital stock, together with all arrearages upon the first fifty per cent. assessment on said capital as is still due or unpaid to G. SATTERLEE, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1870.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF The Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest payable 1st May and 1st November, in New-York, free of tax, upon very favorable terms, by BALDWIN & WEEKS, No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $[illegible] per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest, issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $1,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For terms and other particulars, apply to GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 36 WALL-ST., Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH'D McKINLAY, } Agents.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

90 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 21 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1895.

For sale by GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit to London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY STOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, 282 shares New-York Gas-light Company, $50 each.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

(Established by the Government of the United States.)

NO. 163 BLEEKER-ST.

Between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT.

Interest payable or compounded three times in a year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in this Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits payable on demand, with interest due.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $3,012,350 [illegible].

N. J. HAINES, W. B. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Assets, $2,036,582 63; surplus, $154,551 65.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, WALDRON & COOK will sell as above at salesroom, Nos. 106 Liberty and 111 Cedar sts.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW FURNITURE of all kinds, comprising parlor, bedroom, dining-room and kitchen articles, chairs, lounges, stoves, bedding, crockery.

TWENTY-FIVE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.

Iron safe, pier mirrors, blankets, &c. Sale positive.

JNO. H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 700 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons. 400 kegs fresh Almeria Grapes.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

NO. 87 4TH-AV.,

First block above A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,

Are now opening an entire new stock of PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, SPRING BEDS, &c., Which will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in tea lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage—with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent, free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. F. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 16 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures of all such. Office 35 Centre-st., west of Chambers. A private entrance at 4 City Hall-place.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY FROM NEW-YORK
FOR GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark to America, as easily, speedily, economically and safely as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sat., Nov. 26	Britannia	Wed., Nov. 30
Australia	Sat., Dec. 3	Java	Wed., Dec. 21
India	Sat., Dec. 10	Algeria	Wed., Dec. 28
Columbia	Sat., Dec. 17	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 11
Europa	Sat., Dec. 24	Iowa	Wed., Jan. 25
California	Sat., Dec. 31	Acadia	Wed., Feb. 8

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $80 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months returning, best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $30.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 30 | Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 15
Caledonia, Thursday, Dec. 1 | Malaya, Wednes., Dec. 21
China, Wednesday, Dec. 7 | Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 14 | Scotia, Wednes., Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Wednes., Dec. 14 | Samaria, Thurs., Dec. 29
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Steamers Cuba and Russia:
First Cabin, $140 gold. Second Cabin, $90 gold.
First Cabin to Paris ..... $145 gold.
Return tickets ..... $250 gold.
By the Steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets ..... $150 gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 42 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY
as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ... Nov. 30, at 12 M.
VERONA, Capt. CONRAD ... Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH ... Dec. 7, at 8 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN ... Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PECE ... Dec. 21, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN ... Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN ... Jan. 4, at —
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 65 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST AND SOUTHAMPTON.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS ... BURNOT ... SATURDAY, Nov. 26
ST. LAURENT ... LEMAIRE ... SATURDAY, Dec. 10
FRESLIER ... DAUBS ... SATURDAY, Dec. 24
LAFAYETTE ... BOUSSAU ... SATURDAY, Jan. 7
Steamers will be dispatched from Havre, including touching at Southampton, to Brest.
TO BREST OR HAVRE—First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.
The steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Hereafter the steamers of this line will touch at Southampton, England, to land passengers and specie.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, Capt. Brady, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 3 A. M.
VIRGINIA, Capt. Ambrey, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Liverpool, Queenstown or Londonderry, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman (Royal Mail) Steamers are dispatched as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK ... (with Halifax).
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Tuesday, Nov. 29, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday, Dec. 10, 8 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 46, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$80
To London	85	To London	85
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	20

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Glasgow, Londonderry, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen and Norway. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, 10 BROADWAY, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class, $135 to $170. Steerage, $65.
according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries on the ship.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 3, OCEANIC QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA at Panama.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 20, 1870, for China.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Dec. 2.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received on Wednesday, Nov. 30, and Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, &c., and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. H. L. THELEPAUGH, Nov. 30.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 20.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WING, Jan. 20.
These splendid steamers are schedule time, and sail at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Pier No. 4, East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Thursday, Nov. 24.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips ... Friday, Dec. 2.
CITY OF MERIDA, Dearing ... Monday, Dec. 12.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips ... Thursday, Dec. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.
Steamers goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. EDWARDS, Nov. 1.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS ... Dec. 8.
Capt. UMBRIA, Capt. E. VAN SANT ... Dec. 15.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
MONDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRHOLM, SATURDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
E. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 15 Wall-st.
Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, from Pier No. 12 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 63 Southst.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Liberty-st.
Guaranteed by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

G. D. OWENS, Agent, A. G. R. R., No. 320 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.
Pier No. 8 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coe will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leaves Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MORGAN, Passport Agent, No. 106 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freight.
The well-known, first-class side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. P. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 10 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 38 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 115 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen desiring to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can adapt the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting their parcels, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE-OAK.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1870.
Sealed proposals for the delivery of 350,000 cubic feet of Live-oak timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.
These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Live-oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.
The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the quantity in each yard, and, if not required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee. A specimen in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, a deposit of five (5) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.
In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and costly shapes; otherwise the bid will be withheld each further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until the full number of pieces of the required dimensions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the Yard, will be paid by such Purchasing Pay-master of the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.
It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering the full quantity of timber per year, of the quality, at the time and place provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of the bond, upon which sum there shall be no more to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1846.
The live-oak to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions: Say 32,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, hanes and hooks, all sided from 14 to 20 inches, and the hooks sided 15 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportion in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; connected substantially in shape, length and scantling with the investment required, with frames of corresponding siding, the molds of which can be seen at any navy-yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 12 and 13 inches, in about equal quantities; and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 15 inches; all these pieces being in length from 12 to 37 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 20 inches or more in that length, and the remaining number of pieces to stands complete in all its branches; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 157 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant Scotch woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, jellies, &c., bone, lard; has the best City references. Apply at No. 246 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUation as waiter or in a private family; has good City references. Apply at 104 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class waitress; best City references. Call for two days at 341 8th-av.

FAMILIES WHO HAD THEIR Thanksgiving dinner spoiled by neglect, misunderstanding or incapacity of their cooks, or any other duties to be performed by other help, neglected, may find a remedy by calling at the Intelligence Office of the undersigned, 347 Fifth-ave.
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GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 308 Bowery.
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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl as nurse and to do plain sewing, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; good references. Call at No. 321 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, Protestant, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; can do plain sewing. Enquire in and can be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 West 45th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; willing to assist in the laundry; or as waitress in a private family. Call or address No. 60 West 35th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as nurse and seamstress, or would do housecleaning or washing and ironing; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 320 Grand-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or would do chamber-work and care of children; has good City references. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress, or would do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as nurse to children; best City reference. Call at No. 217 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 155 West 31st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at Mr. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and waiting; has good City reference. Call at No. 220 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 317 East 24th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by a competent, sober, steady man, long experienced in the care and treatment of horses; good groom; can drive; unexceptionable testimony of recent employer; has lost place. Address J. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom, by a single Protestant German man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; good experienced driver; best City references. Address J. K., Box 136 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment to take care of horses, or to work about a house and garden; can milk; perfectly understands it; has good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR MY COACHman, a German; sober, intelligent and thoroughly honest; well qualified; will give the highest recommendations. Address Post-office Box No. 3,286, New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a young man; thoroughly understands his business, in either City or country; can milk and take care of cows. Address Box 2,412 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has the best City references. Call or address his late place, No. 81 T. J. COX, proprietor Springler House.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man; steady habits; thoroughly understands his duties; can come highly recommended from late employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 244½ West 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man as coachman and gardener; his wife as cook and nurse; or would take charge of a respectable place; City references. Address G. G., Box No. 167 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a single man, Scotch; a first-class man with horses; the best of City references. Call on or address R. W., 251 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG colored man as coachman or groom; can give good recommendation; City or country. Call at No. 128 Greene-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by a sober, reliable young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is also a first-class harness-maker; would be willing to make and repair employer's harness; no objections to country; best City references. Address C. CANTWELL, Newark, N. J., Post-office, Station Second.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man; fully competent; willing and obliging; best City references. Can be seen at No. 146 East 30th-st., in the private stables.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, a situation as waiter or second in a good family; well experienced and temperate; best City references. Call on D. M., for two days, at No. 209 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is worthy of the situation; is single and temperate. Call on or address J. R., No. 218 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, understands his business; no objections to the country; can produce good references. Call or address T. H. D., No. 48 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good City coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen at or address Mr. T. J. COX, proprietor Springler House.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; has twelve years' references. Can be seen for two days at Wright's harness-store, 341 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a sober, industrious man, a Scotch man of large experience and strictly first-class reference. Apply at Dr. Lockhart's, 124 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS IN-DOOR servant and to make fires, by an honest man (German.) Address SCHILLINGER, No. 184 2d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WATCHMAN or janitor. Address B., Box No. 270 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable person as lady's maid and dressmaker; has first-class recommendations; Wheeler & Wilson machine; salary not so much an object as a comfortable home; has very best City references. Call for two days at No. 246 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; would make her own use of chalkings; would work on a lady and wife; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 1,341 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS nurse and seamstress; thoroughly competent to take entire care of an infant; has lived in the capacity the last ten years in the best of families; unexceptionable City references. Call or address at No. 64 4th-av., third bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing, by an experienced young woman; is perfectly competent to take entire care of an invalid; has lived in the capacity the last ten years in the best of families; unexceptionable City references. Call or address at No. 64 4th-av., third bell.

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WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation to do chamber-work and sewing; would assist with the washing; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 235 4th-av.

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WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUation as waiter or in a private family; has good City references. Apply at 104 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class waitress; best City references. Call for two days at 341 8th-av.

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WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO GO out sewing by the day; has good City references; can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate a Wheeler & Wilson machine; City references. Call at No. 203 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would make herself generally useful; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 1,341 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts., for two days.

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EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CUBA.

The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, which left Liverpool Nov. 12, and Queenstown Nov. 13, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those at hand by the *City of Brooklyn*.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Jules Favre's Circular on the Armistice Negotiations.

The full text of M. FAVRE'S circular, printed in the *Journal Officiel* on Nov. 6, runs thus: "Prussia has just rejected the armistice proposed by the four great neutral Powers—England, Russia, Austria, and Italy—having for its object the convocation of a National Assembly. She has thus once more proved that she continues the war for a purely personal end, without in any way regarding the true interest of her subjects and of those Germans whom she drags with her. She proceeds, it is true, that she is compelled to do so by our refusal to yield to her two of our provinces. But these provinces, which we will not and cannot abandon to her, and whose inhabitants strenuously oppose her, the occupier, and it is not to conquer them that she ravages our land, drives before her armies our ruined families, and has held for more than fifty days Paris inclosed within the fiery circle of her battaries, beneath which she is introducing herself. No, she wishes to destroy us to satisfy the ambition of the men who govern her. The sacrifice of the French nation is needful for the preservation of their power, and they coolly set about it, professing to be astonished that we should not become their accomplices by yielding to the weakness which their diplomacy has shown for us. Having entered upon this course, Prussia has closed her ears against the opinion of the world. Conscious that she offends all right feelings, that she alarms all conservative interests, she adopts a system of isolation, and thus withdraws herself from the contact of adversaries with whom, to discuss her conduct, would not fail to pronounce. Nevertheless, despite her refusals, four great neutral Powers have intervened, and have proposed to her a suspension of arms with the definite object of allowing France to consult upon the election of an Assembly. What could be more rational, more equitable, more necessary? It was under the efforts of Prussia that the Imperial Government collapsed. Immediately afterward the men whom the necessities of the moment had invested with power proposed peace, and, with a view to arrange the conditions, demanded a truce, which was indispensable for the constitution of a national representation. Prussia rejected the idea of a truce by requiring impossible conditions, and her armies surrounded Paris. They had hardly completed their work when would follow their appearance. The solution which had been anticipated had long to be waited for; it came at an opportune moment, for the Prussian negotiator announced the fact to our agents as we expected it would say. But, in hurling forth it, it afforded the people of Paris an opportunity by an imposing vote of making legitimate the Government of the National Defense, which acquired thereby in the eyes of Europe a consecration of its authority. It had then the right to demand the execution for an armistice made by the four Great Powers, and it had a right to expect that the proposition would be accepted. Being desirous above all things of consulting the representatives of the country, and of concluding through their effort an honorable peace, it accepted the negotiations and entered upon them upon the usual terms of the law of nations. The armistice was to comprehend these points—the election of Deputies throughout the territory of the Republic, even in the invaded provinces; it was to last for twenty-five days, and with a revictualing proportioned to that term. Prussia raised no objection to the first two conditions, beyond making some reservations in respect to the voting in Alsace and Lorraine, which we mention without further examination, since the absolute refusal to allow the victualling of Paris rendered all discussion useless. In fact, the revictualing is a necessary consequence of a suspension of arms in the case of an invested town. Provisions in such a case are an element of defense. To deprive it of provisions is to create an inequality which is contrary to justice. Would Prussia venture to ask us daily to be allowed to destroy a portion of our ramparts without permitting us to resist? She would place us in a still worse position by obliging us during a whole month to exhaust our provisions without fighting, while she, living upon our soil, would await the resumption of the war, when we should be weakened by famine. An armistice without revictualing would be a capitulation at a fixed date, without honor and without hope. By refusing the revictualing, Prussia refused an armistice. And this time it is not only the army, it is the French nation which she seeks to annihilate by reducing Paris to the horrors of famine. The real question was whether France could assemble her representatives to deliberate on a serious peace. Europe demanded such Assembly. Prussia refused it by imposing inquitous conditions which are contrary to all law and right. And yet, if we are to give credit to a published document to which no contradiction has been given, and which proceeds from the Prussian Chancellor, she dares to accuse the Government of the National Defense of exposing Paris to a certain starvation. She complains of being forced by us to besiege us and to starve us. Europe will judge of the value of such imputations. They are the last feature of that policy which commenced by pledging the word of the Sovereign in favor of the French nation, and closes with a systematic rejection of all suggestions by means of which France would be allowed to express her wishes. We do not know what the neutral Powers will think of proceedings set aside with such haughtiness. Perhaps they will perceive at last that will be reserved for them by Prussia, risen by victory into a position to accomplish her designs. As regards ourselves, we obey an imperious and simple duty, still maintaining that the proposal for an armistice is the only means of obtaining a solution by a National Assembly upon the formidable questions which the crimes of the Imperial Government have permitted the enemy to place before us. Prussia, which perceives the odious character of her refusal, seeks to dissemble it under a disguise which can deceive no one. We inform us, for a month's deprivation of our provisions is to ask of us our arms—arms which we resolutely hold in our hands, and will not lay down without fighting. We have done everything that men of honor could do to stop this conflict, but the issue from it has been closed against us, and we can henceforth take counsel only of our conscience, throwing back the responsibility upon those who systematically refuse all compromise. It is to their personal ambition that thousands of men may, perhaps, still be immolated, and when Europe, moved by this spectacle, wishes to arrest the combatants upon the frontier of the field of carnage, in order to summon together the representatives of the nation, to seek a basis for peace, they say, 'Yes, but on condition that the population of this city, who suffer, these women, children and old men, the innocent victims of the war, shall receive no succor; so that, the truce having expired, it may be impossible for their defenders to fight us without causing them to die of hunger. This is what the Prussian chiefs do not fear to reply to the proposition of four European Powers. We call right and justice to witness against them, and we are convinced that if their army and their nation were able to give a vote they would condemn this inhuman policy. Let it be well understood that up to the last moment the Government of National Defense, absorbed by the immense interests confided to it, will do everything in its power to render an honorable peace possible. The means of consulting France were refused to it, and it thereupon interrogated Paris. All Paris, in reply, rises to arms to show the country and the world what a great people can do when it defends its honor, its homes, and the independence of its country. You will have no difficulty, sir, in making the truth of these observations understood when opportunity shall arise."

Female France—The Women in Council.

The Marseilles correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, writing to that journal under date of Nov. 5, says: "The women of Marseilles are just now playing an important role in the affairs of their town, and as their meetings are held in the Grand Theatre, so that all who take an interest in this new function of the gentler sex may attend as often as they like, I have made it my duty to be present at one of these debates. Gentlemen's tickets are sold at a high price; but I raised no objection to it, for the amusement was certainly in proportion. I was glad to see that there was a full house. At the appointed time the curtain was drawn up, and revealed Mme. LOUISE COLLET seated in a pensive attitude, and dressed in her uniform of commander-in-chief of the Amazons—a tunic of black velvet striped with gold, loose trousers of the same material, inclosed in black leather gaiters reaching to the knee, and a scarlet cap with a long black tassel; and she made, I can assure you, a most picturesque General. Her appearance was greeted with great applause and cries of admiration from both sexes. For a moment the Amazon remained in profound meditation; then, in a deep, low, dramatic voice, uttered the one word—'RAIANS!' The effect was instantaneous. Like a clap of thunder after a flash of lightning, shrieks and groans followed the mention of the Marshal's name. 'Oh, if I had the traitor here,' (and as the 'General' spoke these words she held out her hand as if to seize the Marshal by the hair,) 'I would ask you to erect a guillotine on this very spot, that he might be executed this very hour!' Intense applause on the part of the audience, and cries of 'Yes, Yes,' 'We would do it.' 'Let me give you that creature's history in all its revolting immorality, that you may understand why he was a favorite with Louis NAPOLEON,' said the fair Amazon; but here I must stop, for to continue a report of Mme. COLLET'S speech might shock your less advanced opinions. Suffice it to say that the audience were greatly moved by this overture to the business of the night. After this opening speech, ladies were invited to mount on the stage and speak from the tribune. A general rush was immediately made from the body of the theatre, and the gentlemen were requested by the 'General' to help the ladies over the stalls and orchestra. When some twenty Amazons had been seated in the tribune, a most animated discussion arose as to who had got there first, and had thus obtained the right of speaking. This point being at last settled by 'Gen.' COLLET, a genuine Marseillaise rattled off an address in the dialect of the country, a kind of mixture between Greek and Latin; most numerous, but quite incomprehensible to one-half the house, who, nevertheless, cheered the action which accompanied the words. She was followed by a married woman, who complained bitterly that her husband would not let her join the corps, upon which Mme. COLLET declared that such a husband must be a Prussian or a traitor, and the observation received loud cries of assent from the Amazons. But this little interlude brought out a little, active little man from one of the side boxes, who declared that he was the husband in question, and was prepared to justify his conduct. His appearance caused much uproar among the ladies, who told him that he had no right to speak in a woman's club. He insists, however, on defending himself, and begins a discourse on the family duties of women. He is immediately pounced upon by the 'General' for 'using bad grammar,' and for meddling 'about matters of which he knows nothing;' and amid shouts of 'Hold your tongue!' and derisive cheers, he is compelled to sit down and to retire within himself for the rest of the evening. Very Red declamations are made against the priests and bishops who ornament their churches with precious metals and paintings, which might be turned to account in buying guns and uniforms for the 'phalanx of Marseilles.' At the end it is announced that a collection of money and jewels will be made among the spectators, whose names will be graven in letters of gold in the records of the club. A panic then seized the spectators, who drew a shameful want of patriotism by leaving the house and the Amazon collectors, who fail to obtain the smallest jewel."

The First Conviction of a Spy in Metz—His Life and Death.

The author of the diary of seventy days' residence in Metz, now being published in the Manchester *Guardian*, supplies to that paper the sketch appended: "One spy they have managed to catch, a real one this time, and he was shot in the fosse last Sunday morning—a fate almost too noble for him, for he took pay from both sides, and probably served neither, though the French attribute their disaster at Reichshoffen to the intelligence he gave the Prussians, perhaps unjustly, as every disaster is attributed to the same cause, and foreigners have a very difficult part to play here to avoid being considered as enemies, however good and amiable their intentions. Doubtless there are an innumerable number of spies here in Metz; moreover, in the Prussian Army there are many who have worked long in the numerous factories and foundries which in times of peace made this a busy and a thriving district; they know well the neighborhood and town, and have still resident here, provide them with recent intelligence. Again, with a wisdom worthy of BISMARCK, the Prussian Army has organized an 'intelligence department,' with different grades, promotions and good pay. By this means the sting of reproach is taken away from the word 'spy,' and it is possible to convince a man full of patriotic enthusiasm and a taste for adventure entering such service without necessarily being the reprobate a spy usually is. NICHOLAS SCHULL seems to have had somewhat of the better qualities of a man in him, and to have been one of intelligence and fortitude! Hungarian by birth, a scion of the noble house of Degelmann, educated in Vienna, a naturalized American, and long dwelling in Mexico as a partisan of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN, from whom he received the decoration of the Order of Guadalupe, he was a man who had seen much of the world and of its ways. Rather tall, and looking taller from the fact that his figure was upright and spare, SCHULL seemed more like a native of the country of his adoption than of that of his birth—an illusion strengthened by his wearing his reddish-brown beard without the moustache, and at the first glimpse he might readily be taken for an American. He was captured on the night of the 10th of August on the railway from whence he was surveying those new earthworks which we raise in every direction to strengthen the already strong fortress of Metz. It seems that about the 19th of July last he was presented to Gen. DUCROT at Strasbourg, announcing himself as the sworn enemy of Prussia and as equally the sworn friend of France. Without much hesitation or inquiry his services seem to have been accepted, for on the 11th he left Strasbourg and returned again on the 26th with a certain amount of information, sufficient, indeed, to induce the General to give him 500 francs in German cash with which to enter the Prussian camp and carry out his object. From that time until his arrest the French military authorities saw nothing of him. That he did visit the Prussian camp is certain, for on his arrest there was found on him a *laissez passer* from SOLMSKI, the Quartermaster-General of the Prussian Army at Mayence, and dated the 5th of August, requiring all military authorities to let him go where and when he would. With his appointment from Gen. DUCROT and this from Gen. SOLMSKI, he had the entire run of both armies, the which thing, as your correspondent, I must humbly long for at this moment, for the weariness of Metz is very hard to bear. SCHULL seems to have moved about actively, and the French say that he conveyed intelligence as to the disposition and numbers of their forces at Wissembourg and Reichshoffen, and thereby finished his business then came on to Metz to perform the same function; but no real evidence of this was produced at the trial. The most incriminating thing against him was the medal carried by all the Prussian spies to be produced as a voucher of their being enrolled in the intelligence Department. This and 1,000 francs in gold were quite enough without the *laissez passer*, which, strange to say, was written not in German, but in French, and the Council of War, after a few minutes' deliberation, condemned him to death. SCHULL heard his sentence without betraying any emotion, and when the *procès-verbal* was read in calm tone, as though it were an ordinary request. This appeal, the right of all condemned to death in France, was immediately accorded; but was of no avail. His sentence was approved of by the council of revision, and at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning in a drizzling rain, his prison door opened for the last time for him. Half a mile's walk through the town took him to the fosse of the citadel. A few minutes waiting there while his sentence was read over to him, a sharp rattle, and, with four holes through his breast, he falls, and so ends the first convicted of the numerous spies here in Metz. He ended his life stoically, simply requesting that he might be buried decently, which request was accorded him, and a simple stone in the Chambière Cemetery marks his grave.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Future of Naval Prussia.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "Those who believe with Mr. GLADSTONE that maritime supremacy has become the indefeasible inheritance of England, and that there is no thought abroad of disturbing us within our providential 'streak of silver sea,' will do well to ponder an article lately published in the *Zeitung für Nord Deutschland*, the organ of Herr VON BENNIGSEN, one of the leaders of the majority in the North German Bund. 'In England,' says this article, 'people look with philosophic calmness on the struggles of continental nations. They believe they are in no danger of invasion. * * Germany not being a naval power. But let them not forget that we are well aware of our weakness on the sea, and that we are striving with the utmost eagerness to remedy this defect.' The writer then argues that there is nothing to prevent Germany from making her fleet equal to that of any other Power in a few years, and proceeds as follows: 'In 1864 Alsen was no obstacle to the progress of our victorious army; and the time will come when neither the North Sea nor the British Channel will stop us. On a German sea, near the mouth of two German rivers, lies a German island,' (Heligoland,) 'which was torn from us by force in the days of our weakness; and its possessor is that same England which now wishes to prevent us from recovering what was ours on the Rhine. We must recover that piece of German ground too. That its possession is of great importance to us has been shown by the present war. If Heligoland had belonged to us, the French fleet could not have found a shelter or pilots to lead it into the harbors of the North Sea.'"

TIMELY NOTES

Gen. MOLTKE, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, has sent directions for his house to be put in readiness, as he expects to be at home in four weeks at the latest. Other high military officials have sent similar messages.

The German wagoners attached to the army have addressed a petition to the King of Prussia, praying for dismissal. They urge that they have been employed ten week with their vehicles 600 miles away from home, that both themselves and their horses are exhausted, and that their agricultural duties are very urgent. Having failed in their representations to the military authorities, they have ventured to appeal to the King personally.

The French prisoners are not only to be employed in large numbers on farms and in industrial establishments, as is already the case in many instances, but in small concerns, so as to supply the scarcity of labor caused by the war in handicrafts and other occupations. The remuneration is fixed at half a franc a day, beside board and lodging. The brewers and bakers of Cologne have already selected assistants, and the Cologne *Gazette* has already seen a French soldier employed in a brewery, having donned a jacket and apron over his uniform.

The long railway tunnel at Nanteuil, the blowing up of which by the French has been a serious obstruction to the conveyance of German troops and material up to Paris, has been partly restored, according to the Frankfort Gazette, by the military railway detachment. The debris with cleared out, and cotton beams and posts were erected. In a fortnight it was expected to be open for traffic. The tunnel appeared a formidable one, but it was facilitated by the mountain through which the tunnel passed being composed of a soft sandstone.

A Paris correspondent, referring to the number of messages which can be taken by a carrier pigeon, says *L'Aigle* Rheims furnishes details by which it appears that when the system is thoroughly in working order each pigeon will be able to carry 25,000 photographed dispatches, twenty words each, that is to say, each pigeon will carry 250,000 francs worth of dispatches tied round the leg of a bird. The last report in one of the French papers that the Prussians have secured a number of hawks, which they have let loose over their camps, in hopes that the carrier pigeons may be caught in their passage by their natural enemies.

A letter from Versailles in the *Staats Anzeiger* describes a fête champêtre recently got up by the officers stationed at Arnouville, in Count Chaisseigni's picturesque park. Tables were erected in the open air, and patriotic plays were performed with political allusions to the present war. NAPOLEON was introduced as paying his addresses to the virgin Germania, a damsel six feet high. Before she could reply to his offer two grenades were launched from St. Denis and exploded near the spot, but everybody being accustomed to such interruptions the piece proceeded, and the officers and privates enjoyed an agreeable afternoon.

The *North German Gazette* comments on the numerous articles written by excited French and Belgian newspapers, vindicating themselves from the accusations of the Prussians or those of their own colleagues, as a remarkable proof how profoundly the discipline of the French Army must be shattered. Subalterns and privates, in order to exculpate themselves, denounce their commanders as traitors. When the Ollivier Ministry disclosed the fact that 40,000 soldiers voted "non" in the *Plébiscite* it could scarcely have realized all the consequences, for if the army were permitted in this way openly to censure their supreme commander, the Emperor, why should not the French soldiery be scrupulous in criticising his officers and Generals?

The *Gaulois* of the 7th inst. says that after the attempted revolution in Paris on the 31st ult. a letter was found on the table where FLOURENS and his associates had been sitting, apparently addressed to the directors of the bagne at Toulon, and in these terms: "Citizen, we have left by order of the Prefect WILLIAM. Send a hundred republic convicts. Make haste; time presses." The signature was illegible. This proposed assassination of the King of Prussia shows that in the eyes of the partisans of the Commune all means are legitimate. The revolutionists not only broke or spoilt the furniture at the Hôtel de Ville, but stole the coats, pelisses, military uniforms, umbrellas, and everything they could carry off.

The *Dorset County Chronicle* says that Capt. DAMER, of Came, near Dorchester, who had written to the Emperor a letter of sympathy, has received from him an answer, of which the following is a translation:

WILHELMSHOHE, Oct. 22, 1870.

My Dear Captain—

I am keenly touched with your remembrance, and on my side I call up with pleasure the time that I spent at the house of Madame, your mother, as well as the friendship which she always showed me by gal. Dawson DAMER. I will never forget the good feelings which you show on my behalf. What is passing in France is very sad, for the invasion is not the worst of the evils under which my poor country is suffering, and my heart is aching still more when the needle-gun.

Receive, with my thanks, the assurance of my kindest feelings. NAPOLEON.

The *Siècle* prints, among the freshly discovered secret documents of the fallen Empire, the following letter from Rouher, Minister of the Interior, dated Sept. 26, 1861, and directing the prefects throughout the country to have in continual readiness, in anticipation of "an unforeseen and serious event which might bring about the transmission of the power to the Prince Imperial under the tutelage of Napoleon IV.," warrants of arrest for the persons of all men who, "having a certain importance either in deliberative assemblies or in action, might, at a given moment, become centres of resistance or heads of an insurrection." The warrants were to be revised and altered monthly.

Sir F. B. HEAD concludes a long letter to the London *Times* in relation to the "beginning, middle and end" of the war, with the following remarks: "In certain localities in Ireland may a ruddy peasant, following the opposition of 'the broth of a boy,' will readily enough, and sometimes much too readily, undertake, by the mere application of his shillelagh, to 'bate' any assailable man till he is insensible, or any man insensible to reason till he is assailable. The latter operation, alas! alone remains to be continued by the German Army, until the Paris Government, descending from the clouds of ignorance and obstinacy, will consent to open instead of close the eyes of the brave French people to that glaring truth which seems to have blinded themselves—namely, that, in spite of the heroic efforts of their captured army, they also have been conquered."

A few days ago the newspapers published a citation issued by the Masonic Lodge of the Orient of Paris against Reverend Brother WILLIAM, King of Prussia, as a traitor to Freemasonry, in having taken no notice of this citation; so he was tried as contumacious, and condemned to excommunication. In connection with this M. VICTOR HUGO'S newspaper, the *Rappel*, publishes the following: "Brother WILLIAM is now out of the pale of the law. All Freemasons are authorized to assault him and to inflict on him the capital punishment. It remains to be seen how Brother WILLIAM will get out. A Freemason, in whose presence a doubt was expressed as to the seriousness of such a condemnation, replied, 'Do not laugh; the sentence of the Masonic tribunal is of such a dreadful nature that Brother WILLIAM has been Italian war solely to retrieve himself from the excommunication pronounced against him by the lodges of Naples and Milan. PIANORI and ORSINI were Freemasons.'"

Signor MAZZINI writes to the promoters of a public meeting in his honor at Genoa:—"I am free, not by virtue of our Italian work, but through what is called an act of Royal clemency. I reject it, and I expiate any share of guilt which I may have in the events flowing from by our own acts to do without that clemency by voluntarily exiling myself. You cannot honorably celebrate the liberation of an amnestied man. I bear with me beyond the Alps a double grief. The Republican initiative, which ought to emanate from Italy for the salvation, has arisen—to last or not—from France. And Rome, City of the Soul, is profaned by a monarchy which does not represent the conscience of the nation. If one day you can say to me, 'We feel equal to the destinies of the nation, and worthy of them; we are ready to have you with us,' I shall still live, will hasten to you, blessing and proud of your affection. Today I could not receive your demonstration without pain, and a sense almost of remorse within my heart."

The *Echo du Luxembourg* publishes some information respecting the unhappy condition of the districts around Metz. It says that "wherever the Prussians have been they have carried off everything fit for human food, cattle, horses, grain, fodder, even furniture, bedding and linen. There is, perhaps, no ground of complaint for that; it is a right of war. The Department of the Moselle, in the opinion of well-informed persons, is ruined for the next twenty years. The vineyards, for the most part, are destroyed, and will not be productive again for five or six years. All the wine that was stored in the villages has been consumed or taken away. In those villages near which the dreadful conflicts of the 14th, 16th, 18th, 26th and 31st of August and 1st of September occurred, houses and gardens are mere wretched heaps. All the fine trees bordering the roads near Metz have been cut down wholly or partially. All the pleasure gardens and the pretty villas in the vicinity of Metz have been completely destroyed and the plantations cut down, and all the trees which ornamented the promenades within the city have more or less suffered."

The *Ost Deutsche Zeitung* thus describes the patrol service of the Germans before Paris: "As soon as it becomes dusk the fires are extinguished, the men put on their cloaks, and now begin the active but noiseless duties of the patrols. The sentries take up their night's positions, frequently in singular quarters. In the Park of Malmaison, on the white wall which was so hotly fired at on the 21st, a patrol recently settled himself off a ladder with a white sheet round him, so as hardly to be distinguished from the wall. On the finishing up of our post duty—full of endurance, and cunning in their task, especially at dangerous points. Over-confidence sometimes makes them rash. A house on the declivity of Mont Valérien was for a long time a favorite resort of night patrols, without the French outposts at the foot of the fort having an inkling of it, till one of the patrols was tempted to immortalize himself by scrawling his name. The next morning, when the first French soldiers went by, (a road from the fort goes close by the house,) it was amusing to watch their lively resolutions, and their pointing at the treasonous *nom sacrilège*. The commotion reached the fort itself. Officers and privates hurried down to see the phenomenon; even a General condescended to convince himself by personal inspection. A detachment of chasseurs has since been posted there, who actively ride about the foreground, but never fill the morning, when our advanced patrols are a mile away."

A Paris letter in the *Times* says: "That Prussian spies, and daring ones, too, do penetrate into Paris is quite certain, for the other day I myself saw one under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It was at Courcelles, where I had gone to a wedding to get Paris by the *porte* of that name, on my way to Asnières. Hearing several shots fired, on turning round I saw half a dozen Garde Mobiles peppering away apparently at a stack of chimneys on the top of a very tall house facing the railway. A more attentive inspection, however, discovered to me a man in military uniform, holding a white flag in one hand and a red flag in the other, and wearing in front of him a long apron painted dull red, with the narrow white markings to resemble the brick-work of the neighboring chimneys, between which he was crouched. He had, in course, been observed waving the flags in question, and had then become the target of the Garde Mobiles, all of whom, however, missed their mark. In an instant from the time when I had first observed him he had slid down the long sloped roof, and, slinking to the stone cornice, had dropped into the iron balcony of the floor beneath, and disappeared through one of the windows. The Garde Mobiles at once obtained admission to the house—a very large one, with, apparently, all its apartments occupied—which they searched from top to bottom for upward of an hour, without, however, encountering the smallest trace of the daring Prussian officer—for so he was pronounced to be—who had eluded to his comrades in a populous quarter of Paris in broad daylight."

Lecture by Hon. S. S. Cox on the Connection Between Poetry and Mechanics.

The second of a series of lectures under the auspices of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New-York, was delivered last evening at Steinway Hall. There was a fair attendance. After a few remarks by Mr. A. F. OCHSENBRUNNER, President of the meeting, Hon. S. S. COX proceeded to deliver his lecture. He said that mechanism meant to contrive or make, and poetry came from a Greek word which meant to create. Both expressed nearly the same idea. The poetry of mechanics was illustrated in the mechanism of the universe, which Mr. COX explained by referring to the works and lives of HAWTON and LA PLACE. The speaker divided his subject; first considering the forces which come from nature or God, next the phenomena of those forces as illustrated in the mechanism of chemistry, and then the inventions of man adapted to forces or motions of mechanical science. Nothing suggested more true poesy than the steam engine, and that mechanism, whose invention has been the means of lightning labor and building up countries, was as much a poet as TENNYSON or MILTON. The poetry of mechanism lay as much in motive power, which eased the working man's burden, as in a lightning glance of a woman's eye. The speaker concluded by saying that true poetry connected with every branch of engineering, and that the mechanism of the universe, by reason of its compensations, would always endure.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

HAVANA, Nov. 19.—The United States flag-ship Congress, W. B. Mayo, Commander, bearing the flag of Commodore J. F. Green, arrived here from Key West on Wednesday. Nov. 16, courtesies were exchanged with the Port-Admiral, the Baron San Rafael, and official visits made to the Captain-General on the 19th. The United States steam frigate Susquehanna, (third-rate,) is expected from Key West on the 25th, to go into dock to receive her new screw propeller, received from grounding in the harbor of Key West in the hurricane of the 20th and 21st October. The health and spirits of the crews were good.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 24—4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92 for money and the account. American securities closed quiet and steady: 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; 10-40s, old issue, 87¾; 1867s, 88¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Stocks quiet. Erie Railway Shares, 20¾; Illinois Railway Shares, 119; Atlantic and Great Western, 22. The increase of specie in the vaults of the Bank of England, for the week ending today, amounts to $94,000.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d. Sales reached 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for exportation and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Red Western Winter Wheat closed at 10s. 7d.@10s. 8d. PROVISIONS—Pork, 101s. ⅌ bbl. TURPENTINE, 28s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 24—4½ P. M.—PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 9d.@45s. 3d.; Linseed Oil, £39 15s.@£39 10s. Calcutta Linseed Steady at 55s. 6d.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, the Cornphosus of New-York Hatters, can furnish the most elegant chapeau (new Fall style) at his manufactory, No. 212 Broadway. The Knox Hat is unapproachable polish and brilliancy. Purchase at once.

[Advertisement.]

Poor Soap is an expensive business. PYLE'S O. K. is the cheapest. Economists will approve. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Anglia.....Nov. 26...New-York.....Glasgow.
Ville de Paris.....Nov. 26...New-York.....Brest.
Union of Brooklyn.Nov. 26...New-York.....Liverpool.
Hermann.....Nov. 26...New-York.....Bremen.
Etna.....Nov. 26...New-York.....Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail. For France, via Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, at 12½ P. M. No supplementary mail. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, at 12 M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 400, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R. Chatham Four Corners.....7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven.....8 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport.....2 P. M.
New-Haven Way.....8 A. M.; 2:00 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....2 P. M.
South, through.....7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....8 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West by R. R. through by Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 800 P. M.
West, Mail, through, by Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 24—In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.—John F. Howard, James Stetson, Mrs. S. Draper, Mrs. W. Draper, Miss M. H. Draper, Miss Josephine Felix, Mrs. C. G. Bryant and 2 children, Miss Mary Bryant, Robert G. Burnett, Mrs. G. D. Roberts, servant and courier, Gen. James G. Barnard, U. S. A., Horace M. Pearce, F. H. Gore, Edward P. Dreson, John Duncan and wife, Miss Duncan, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Ingersoll, G. A. Bennett, Francis D. Bickley, Rev. J. C. Ewer and wife, Alfred D. Yeamp, Elisha Riggs, Mrs. Anna Butcher and maid, R. Fellows, Mrs. D. P. Morgan, 4 children and 2 servants, Leon Sophia, Mrs. Ward, wife and 3 children, Miss Martha Foster, Miss M. Greenwood, Frederick H. Decke, Miss Ellen H. Porter and servant, Miss Ellen P. Holmes, A. W. Gittens and family, W. H. Gee, Julius Michaia, Prof. Egleston and wife, Miss Egleston, Miss Ellen Scott, Miss J. M. Sarmon and son, John Devlin, wife and servant, R. C. Parsons, T. B. Burnett, Rev. E. H. Plumptre, Miss Hilliard and servant, Edward J. Hale, Ludwig Armstrong, Geo. Lewis, F. C. Chase, wife and daughter, Miss F. Mason, Miss M. J. Mason, Mrs. Elizabeth Southwick, daughter and wife, Mrs. Dr. Southwick, Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, H. M. Muir, Cadwalader Wickersham and daughter, W. H. Taggart, Ellis Goldberg, G. D. Howe, wife and servant, Howard Hoyt, Francis Sawyer, Horace Porter, Mrs. Adelaide Ewer, Saul, cantiner and son, Edward W. Barton, Miss Ellen Orate, William G. Grimshaw, Charles Rumpf, Mrs. G. Sheppard, Mrs. Ruth A. Eaton and daughter, W. A. Haddon, wife, 3 children and 3 servants, Mrs. W. Eaden, Mrs. Elizabeth Hadden, H. Turnbull, H. J. Faulkner, Gilbert B. Dennis, Sam. F. Williams and wife, Miss J. River, Mrs. Harriet Addison, daughter and son, W. R. Jackson, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Sophia Cogswell and 3 children, G. B. Field, wife and daughter, Charles Redmonston, W. R. Dick, wife and son, Mrs. J. P. Kennard, daughter and servant, Nelson Bragg, wife, infant and 3 servants, Mrs. S. J. Jones, Jose Lubin, Capt. Hiram Harding, Michael Gamaboe and son, T. Garnes, F. Annandes, Felix Lesstiguin, F. Sanchez.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana.—Francis F. Drake, Carlos A. Rocke, F. Bastos, John C. Kelly, Joaquim M. Mocan, Mrs. A. B. de Sauve, Miss C. B. de Sauve, Miss S. B. de Sauve.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and persons of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages received for the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:52 | Sun sets.....4:35 | Moon sets.....7:21
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...8:45 | Gov. Island.10:34 | Hell Gate...11:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Nov. 24.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Nov. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and pass. to Chas. G. Francklyn. Nov. 22, lat. 41 22, lon. 64 30, passed a national steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 41 8, lon. 64 47, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W.; lat. 40 26, lon. 70 22, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound W.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, Havana Nov. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Nov. 22, off Cape Lookout, encountered a very heavy gale from S. E. to S. N. E., and was have to 14 hours; 20th, lat. 32 23, lon. 79 34, exchanged signals with a British bark, showing 2d pennant, Nos. 3209, steering N.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Crowell, New-Orleans Nov. 16, with cotton to order, 17th, with New York, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Nov. 22, 40 miles S. from Hatteras, was have 107 hours in a severe gale from the S. E. to S. Lewis Farrell, 2d officer, had both legs fractured by a spar striking and forcing him in between the pilot-house and the hatch.

Steam-ship Emily B. Souder, Crowell, New-Orleans Nov. 16, with cotton to order, 17th, with New York, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. Nov. 22, lat. 35 14, lon. 74 29, passed a schr. bound N. showing private signal—red flag with white diamond in centre.

Steam-ship Roanoke, Jones, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Burgess, Fox & Wood.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Nov. 7, with bale. and passengers to E. R. Grant & Co. Nov. 22, experienced a severe gale from S. E. with very high sea, during which had ship have to for 8 hours.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Cargo, (of Liverpool,) Carey, Calcutta July 28, via St. Helena Oct. 4, with mdse. to Richard Irvin & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 8, and crossed the equator Oct. 11, in lon. 27; had light S. W. winds to the Bay of Fundy; Sept. N. E. trades; off the Cape of Good Hope, parted from the consort to Bermuda had light easterly winds and fine weather; afterwards variable.

Ship Cyrene, (of Newcastle, Eng.,) Wallace, Calcutta July 14, with indigo to order, is anchored on the Bay.

Bark Rhodolar, Sawyer, Rangoon, via Yankee Roads 22 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. T. B. Maxwell. Has been 12 da. west of the Banks, with westerly gales.

Bark Lizzie Cumming, (of Nassau,) Porter, Havana 16 da., with sugar, dec., to Bonnell, Graves & Co. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage; has been 7 da. N. of Hatteras; arr. and anchored off Sandy Hook, Nov. 23, for orders.

Bark Andes, (of Portland,) Davis, Havana 17 da., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Cornell & McCormack. Has been 9 da. N. of Hatteras, and 3 da. N. of Gulf Stream.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Orcutt, Cadiz, 44 da., with wine to order, vessel to James Henry. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage; off Nov. 18, lat. 38, lon. 70, passed an Italian brig, from Sicily for New-York.

Brig Gipsey, (Dan.,) Bartholem, St. Croix, 20 da., with rum to R. Stanford. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage; lost and split sails; left in company Cutch, and discharged cargo.

Brig Dundee, (Br.,) Brenshaw, Cornwallis, N. S., 13 da., with potatoes to J. S. Dorrun.

Schr. Photo Bride, Blatchford, Nassauba, P. R., 19 da., with molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to S. W. Lewis & Co. Has had westerly gales in the Gulf; Sept. 1, off Bermuda, on the outward passage, had a hurricane from S. E.